

BILLBOARD MEN
ASK FOR AID IN
CLEARING ROADSReady to Co-operate in Cor-
recting Abuses, They Tell
Public Affairs ForumLEGISLATION IS SAID
TO OFFER NO RELIEFNeed of Cutting and Distrib-
uting Property Tax More
Evenly Is Taken Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A conference on out-door advertising held in connection with the Institute of Public Affairs meetings at the University of Virginia, brought together members of Virginia garden clubs, of the National Committee for the Restriction of Outdoor Advertising and officials of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America which is fighting restriction of billboard displays, in a public forum discussion of the subject. The presiding officer was A. C. Carson, president of the Society for the Restriction of Outdoor Advertising in Virginia.

Mrs. W. D. Lawton, chairman of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, declared that legislation is the only solution of the problem presented by the increasing number of unsightly billboards which line American highways, and that the program of the billboard industry for self regulation offers no relief from this form of "public nuisance."

"Billboards derive their entire value from the public investment in highways," said Mrs. Lawton. "The billboarders have their circulation provided free by the public investment, and for this great value the industry makes no return. Taxing the billboards or licensing them is only a palliative measure. Massachusetts has offered the most promising experiments in really restrictive legislation. The amendment giving the State the right to regulate all advertising within public view is now being fought by the organized billboard industry in the courts and may eventually reach the Supreme Court."

I. W. Digges, secretary of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, opposed legal restriction as an infringement of the rights of industry and suggested that the leaders of the industry are ready to co-operate with their critics in bringing about correction of existing abuses. Methods of lightening the burden

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Russia Active
in MongoliaSoviet Agents Take Advantage
of Disturbed Conditions in
Neighboring Region

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Mukden's action in postponing its decision on the rapprochement with Nanking, pending the outcome of the internal quarrel among the Nationalists which threatens to split that group into three factions, one headed by Feng Yu-shiang, another by the Nationalist group, and the third by the Cantonese, has eased the situation for Japan.

Chang Hsueh-liang, Military Governor of Manchuria, is planning to take a temporary rest, leaving affairs in the hands of the Nationalist group, and the third by the Cantonese, has eased the situation for Japan.

Soviet agents are reported to be taking advantage of the disturbed conditions in Manchuria by stirring up further trouble in Mongolia.

Italy to Defend Its Interests
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The firm attitude taken by the Italian Government in defense of Italian interests in China, as shown by the text of the Italian reply to the request of the Nanking Government to negotiate a new treaty in place of the Italo-Chinese treaty of 1896, is favorably commented on in Italian foreign press.

Italy not only contests the right of the Chinese Nationalist Government to denounce treaty obligations, but the Italian Government will be forced to protect its interests and those of Italian subjects in such a manner as it thinks fit.

At the same time, however, the Italian Government expresses its willingness to revise the existing treaty on the basis of a reciprocal grant of most-favored nation treatment. The new treaty would contain a suspensory clause, by which its dispositions would come into force only after the powers who signed the Washington agreement will have adjusted to the new basis the respective diplomatic instruments binding them to China.

Moreover, the new treaty will not receive application until the Chinese relations have returned to normal.

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Contrasting the Old and New Hawaii on Islands' Sesquicentennial

Captain Cook Commemorated
by Hawaiian CelebrationsUnited States, Great Britain and Australia Accept
the Islands' Invitation to Join in Varied
Program of Festivities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HILO, T. H.—Hawaii's sesquicentennial celebration, originally planned as an occasion commemorating the anniversary of Captain Cook's discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, has so broadened in scope as to include recognition from the United States, British and Australian Governments, while its program has been extended to permit demonstrations of the political, commercial, industrial, naval, military and sociological importance of the islands among the world powers.

The celebration according to honor to Captain Cook, at Waimea, the Captain Cook Sesquicentennial Commission, appointed by Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, has planned a program which includes the unveiling and dedication of a shaft to the memory of Captain Cook, at Waimea on the island of Kauai; ceremonies at Kealahou Bay on the island of Hawaii, and speechmaking and Hawaiian entertainment in Honolulu.

Great Britain asked
Mr. A. P. Taylor, librarian of the archives of Hawaii, and author of "Under Hawaiian Skies," a narrative history of the Hawaiian Islands, and of "Rulers of Hawaii and Iolani Palace," is chairman of the publicity committee for the Cook Sesquicentennial Commission headed by Col. Curtis P. H. Iolani, formerly chairman to King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian monarchy.

Through the efforts of the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, Victor Houston, a bill was passed by Congress inviting Great Britain to participate with warships and Cook memorabilia. The Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Canada were also urged to participate.

During the course of the celebration eminent scholars and authorities on political, diplomatic, com-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Railway Wage
Cuts in EffectBritish Critics Call for More
Economical Operation of
the Roads

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Salary and wage cuts of 2½ per cent which affect everyone concerned in the direction and operation of the railway systems in Great Britain have come into force, the last of the three big railway unions to vote on the subject—the Railway Clerks Association—having by a vote of 458 to 10 decided to accept the agreement between the unions and managements providing the reduction.

Despite their acceptance, considerable criticism was expressed at the delegates' conference, particularly with regard to the need for more economical operation of the roads, the scrapping of obsolete methods, the increasing of traffic and meeting road and transport competition.

The charge was made that no railway developments were now taking place, that amalgamations reducing the prospects of promotion almost to a negligible point and that the wages of most railway staffs were now so slender that any reduction would work widespread hardship.

MARINES' ENTRY
INTO HONDURAS
AROUSING CRITICISM

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—The Government, in order to answer newspaper criticism, has published the text of a note from the American Minister requesting permission for United States Marines to enter Honduras to secure Nicaraguans.

The press continues to criticize both the request and the authorization by the Honduran Government. These resulted in a small detachment of armed marines, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Rossell, entering the town of Danli, near the Nicaraguan frontier and seizing several Nicaraguans.

IMMIGRATION LAW IN
EFFECT IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Venezuela (By AP)—The new immigration law, providing various conditions which prospective immigrants must meet before entering the country, has gone into effect. Among the stipulations of the law is one that the immigrant must deposit \$50 upon his entrance.

HOOVER'S DRY STAND
AND FARM RELIEF PLAN
DRAW STRONG PRAISEModification of Enforce-
ment Laws Called Nulli-
fication by NomineeProhibition and Rural Lead-
ers Join in Commending
Views of CandidateWATERWAYS LINKED
WITH AGRICULTUREPROGRAM BEST YET,
CONSENSUS IN WEST

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Herbert Hoover, in formally accepting the Republican nomination for President, pledged his party to the strict defense of the Eighteenth Amendment and to solution of the farm problem. The nation, through a country-wide hookup, heard his words and his creed. The mighty of the land, senators and governors, cabinet officers and jurists, captains of industry and finance, authors and journalists, sitting with many tens of thousands of other men and women under a Santa Clara valley sky of sun-gilded blue, heard him and applauded and cheered.

All addresses including Mr. Hoover's were brief—"Hooverized," his friends said. This was done so as to meet the demands of the radio audience.

The brisk, beautiful weather and the zest and enthusiasm of undergraduates and alumni, made a rare festive occasion. When Mr. Hoover, flanked by C. C. Young, Governor of California, and George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the notification committee, entered the grounds, the great concourse rose and cheered in a mighty demonstration of enthusiasm.

Young and Moses Speak

Governor Young, speaking only a few minutes, expressed the pride of California in its citizen, Mr. Hoover, for the honor he was bringing to the State. Mr. Moses, following immediately, also spoke briefly, formally advising the candidate that he was the choice of the Republican Party, and presaging an impressive victory for him in November.

Following out his opening statement that the problems of the last seven years have been problems of reconstruction while those of the future will be problems of construction and progress, Mr. Hoover took up the two major issues, farm relief and prohibition.

The first he characterized as the "most urgent economic problem in our nation today," one that "must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution."

Offers Farm Problem Solution

The specific mechanism of such a solution was to be worked out. The broad general bases on which it was to be grounded, he declared, were, "an adequate tariff," maximum development of inland waterways to give cheap and ready outlet to farm produce, a complete reorganization of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Full text of the Hoover and Moses notification speeches will be found on pages 4 and 5.

Ease of Separating
Stamps Comes HighPerforating Machines Make
Six Tons of Tiny Paper
Discs Every Month

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Tiny circles of waste paper which fall from the perforating machines at the Bureau of Engraving pile up at the rate of 12,000 pounds a month and are sold by the Government to the highest bidder.

Bids are now open for the supply to be produced from Sept. 1 until June 30 of next year, it has just been announced by the General Land Office. The Government has never attempted to utilize this waste paper itself. Heretofore it has always been sold to a Baltimore coal concern, which uses it to sprinkle a certain coal sold as "confetti coal."

Everything that Uncle Sam sells can be disposed of only after advertising for bids. It was recently reported that the Interior Department was reprimanded by the Comptroller-General's office because it offered surplus buffalo for sale without going through the regular bidding process.

VERMONT

Requirements for voting in Vermont in the forthcoming presidential election demand that the voter shall have resided in the State for one year prior to voting and in the city or town where he casts his vote for at least three months. The "check list" of voters is general throughout the State, and if the voter's name is found thereon no other registration is required. Town boards make voting lists 30 days before election, and clerks register new voters until the Saturday before election.

Since the time and places of registry vary in different towns, voters are cautioned to find out for themselves without delay just where and when to register.

A section of the Vermont statutes provides, in regard to residence in special cases, that: "A person shall not gain or lose a residence by reason of his presence or absence while in the service of the State or of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State of the United States, or on the high seas; nor

Leaders in education, Republican politics and farm circles have joined in praising the views on prohibition and farm relief as expounded by Herbert Hoover in accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The consensus is that Mr. Hoover's analysis of the major issues and the enunciation of his attitude toward them have greatly increased his strength with the voters.

Hoover's Stand Bone-Dry,
Educators at Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Great interest in the nomination acceptance speech of Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee, especially in his stand on prohibition, was shown here at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia.

Lewis C. Cramton, Representative from Michigan, who is a visitor at the institute, issued the following comment: "The Hoover statement as to prohibition is that of a man who is at heart for prohibition, not as a political play or weapon, but because he earnestly seeks promotion of human happiness. I am satisfied that if elected President he will in this as in other great problems that now confront us seek to actively and constructively promote their wise solution."

Dr. A. R. Hutton, professor of political science at Northwestern University, said:

"This statement differentiates Hoover and Smith as strongly as possible. It stamps Mr. Hoover as distinctly the advocate of the Eighteenth Amendment, believing that any change in the enforcement act should be in the direction of strengthening it. It places him in the ranks of the thoroughly convinced advocates of prohibition, and proves that he has squarely joined this issue with Governor Smith."

Dr. Thomas H. Reed, president of the National Association of University of Michigan, said: "Hoover's statement is entirely satisfactory on prohibition. He could not have made a more definite statement, and it should be satisfactory to all prohibitionists. To get anything out of it but a flat endorsement of prohibition is to play with words. It does the prohibition issue in the most effective way it could be put. The entire speech is an admirable statement, in which Mr. Hoover meets squarely the issues of the campaign."

Hoover's Farm Program
Draws Strong Praise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Farm leaders from coast to coast and from border to border have joined in praising Herbert Hoover's farm program enunciated in his speech of acceptance. That it is the best program offered the American farmer and holds real promise for them is the conviction of many, who believe the Republican nominee has stated his program in a way that is both practical and effective. It is to play with words. It does the prohibition issue in the most effective way it could be put. The entire speech is an admirable statement, in which Mr. Hoover meets squarely the issues of the campaign."

Commentators emphasize that discussion of the McNary-Haugen plan has been definitely eliminated by the nomination. It has stated his program in a way that is both practical and effective. It is to play with words. It does the prohibition issue in the most effective way it could be put. The entire speech is an admirable statement, in which Mr. Hoover meets squarely the issues of the campaign."

Program Is Good News

Editors of farm papers published in many sections of the United States have agreed with other farm leaders that the Hoover program is good news for the American farmer. In some quarters it is believed the nominee may further expound his ideas at the meetings with farm leaders to be held in Iowa next week.

Outstanding comments made in response to inquiry are given below. Smith W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa, declared it will be easy to write a bill under Hoover's interpretation of the Republican platform that will give the farmer his cost of production and his equal profit. Henry A. Wallace, editor, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia., "Hoover stood flat-footed for policies which will give the farmer, the farmer's wife and the farm children the same advantages as those afforded townspeople. His objects are, therefore, the same as those of the farm leaders. He has come a long way since 1923."

Praised by Democrat

Thomas B. Love, Dallas, former Democratic national committeeman of Texas, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson and a large plantation owner, who for years has represented farming interests in the Legislature.

Herbert Hoover's declaration was the best news I have given me since the farmer since the World War. "There is no man living who more thoroughly grasps the agricultural problem in all its phases or is better equipped for its solution."

"All that I have invested in agriculture and as a farmer I would think myself foolish to entrust the great engineering task of rehabilitating American agriculture to Al Smith and Raskob when I can vote to entrust it to Herbert Hoover."

L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio

Farm Bureau Federation: "Hoover recognizes, as does the federation, several fundamental agricultural problems, with co-operative marketing as the logical solution. His stand and promises are pleasing. An equalization fee for fluctuating crops can be applied at the farm. We must help the farmer help himself."

Set Task for Himself
C. Petrus Peterson, Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the resolutions committee at the Republican State Convention and delegate to the National Republican Convention:

"The American people will welcome Hoover's forceful, straightforward expression. The McNary-Hangen bill has been eliminated from discussion by both Democratic and Republican leaders. Mr. Hoover has set himself to the task of solving this

problem without handing agriculture over to political agencies beyond its own control. His program will be accepted by the Nation because it is practical. It will be approved by agriculture because it will afford real relief without making the farmer a political vassal."

"Best Plan Yet"
Alvah Eastman, veteran Republican editor of the Journal Press, St. Cloud, Minn.:

"The best plan yet presented, and offers real aid of betterment. Making the tariff a real aid, intelligent marketing under primary financial government aid, the great use of waterways, especially from Duluth to the Atlantic, promise more relief to farmers of the Northwest than any proposition yet presented."

Prof. K. L. Hatch, agricultural extension director of University of Wisconsin:

"Generally speaking, I am well pleased with Hoover's threefold agricultural policy. I have faith in his ability to handle big problems constructively and am heartily in accord with his views regarding the necessity of a tariff on raw products and the improvement of inland waterways, which will be of great value to the Middle West. I'm certain, moreover, that he is sound in his belief in the necessity for national study of our distribution problem."

"Most Perfect Yet"
John L. Coulter, president of North Dakota College of Agriculture:

"Herbert Hoover's plan of farm relief is the most perfect yet presented. If carried out, it would place agriculture on a high plane of prosperity and independence. A tariff on farm products would protect the farmer against cheap competition from foreign countries, and make for prosperity and stabilization not only of farm conditions, but bring about general prosperity among smaller business men. Proposed stabilization boards would do away with possible glutting of markets and with surpluses."

C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., agricultural leader and member of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation:

"In this community some were in-

clined to doubt Hoover. Many were for Lowden. But since Hoover has expressed his farm views, sentiment for him has grown rapidly."

Favorable comment from 15 editors of leading farm papers of the Nation was received in telegrams to the Republican national headquarters in Chicago. Among them were George Martin, Farm and Fireside, New York; Arthur H. Jenkins, the Farm Journal, Philadelphia; John E. Pickett, Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco; Danto M. Pierce, publisher of the Iowa Homestead and the Wisconsin Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.; Samuel R. McKelvie, Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.; John F. Cunningham, president, the Wisconsin Agricultural Review, Racine, Wis.; T. A. McNeal, the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.; F. R. Marshall, National Wool Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Highly Satisfactory, Says

Capper of Hoover's Views

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.—The Middle West will find Herbert Hoover's agricultural pronouncement highly satisfactory, in the opinion of Arthur Capper, leader of the farm bloc in the United States Senate and publisher of farm journals.

The Senator declared it satisfying in its complete diagnosis and analysis of the problems of agriculture, its unqualified acknowledgment that farm relief is the nation's most urgent economic problem and its solemn pledge that a definite plan of relief will be forthcoming.

The most interesting statement is Mr. Hoover's implied promise to the nation to solve the agricultural problem by successful methods and constructive measures be instituted as Secretary of Commerce, the Senator said.

Hoover's Ideals Called

Those of Every Woman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—"Never in our time has there been a candidate for high office who stood more definitely for the things which are dear to the heart of every woman," Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and head of its women's division, said in commenting on Herbert Hoover's notification address.

"He rejoices," she said, "in the present prosperity of the United States because it means happier homes, in which will be centered the development of a finer and nobler existence. He stands firmly for the right of all classes to participate equally in the benefits of an increased national efficiency, in order that all our people may obtain more from life, leisure and the pursuit of happiness."

"None who heard him or has read his words can fail to be touched by the sincerity of his appeal in behalf of America's children, who come so naturally from one who has given some of the greatest years of his life to the succor of the innocent victims of Europe's struggle and strife. He shows us unconsciously that he aspires to be an administrator of national welfare, and surely his broad experience has qualified him to function in that capacity."

"His convictions are not those of a mere politician, seeking for his own advancement. They are the sentiments of a great statesman, who appreciates that the humblest are entitled to receive the same consideration as the mightiest. They combine the straightforward spirituality of his Quaker forbears with the practical purposes of a successful executive, who has shown the entire world that no task is greater than his capabilities."

"Herbert Hoover has sounded a challenge to the women of America. He points the way to the fulfillment of their hopes and aspirations, and it lies not in the ballot box. I am fully confident that the understanding of himself which the Republican nominee has given to us will bring to the polls in November the greatest outpouring of women in our history and that their votes will play a great part in the election of Hoover and Curtis."

National Woman's Party

In Accord With Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Indorsement from the National Woman's Party of Mr. Hoover's position on equality of opportunity was given here by Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, chairman of the party's National Council. "We are

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Modification of Enforcement Laws Called Nullification by Mr. Hoover

DEFINING his attitude toward prohibition; Herbert Hoover, in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for President, said:

I recently stated my position upon the Eighteenth Amendment, which I again repeat:

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course."

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Republican Party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the Constitution by indirection.

Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of the President, but that oath provides further that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise.

Hoover Formally Accepts Party's Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

absolutely in accord with the statement made by Mr. Hoover," she said.

Quoting several of Mr. Hoover's references to equal opportunity, Mrs. Smith added:

"This is exactly and simply what we of the Woman's Party are demanding for women."

Massachusetts Governor

Foresees Hoover Victory

Declaring the acceptance speech of Herbert Hoover can be considered as marking the opening of a new era in the affairs of the Nation, Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, predicted Mr. Hoover will carry Massachusetts, which has in some quarters been called a doubtful State, by a plurality of from 250,000 to 400,000 votes.

The "human touch" and "strain of idealism" in the nominee's address were qualities Governor Fuller especially liked, and he declared his belief that Mr. Hoover will qualify "to guide the destinies of the country during this coming period, the problems of which, if handled in masterly fashion, can put the poorhouse and poverty farther behind our people than they ever have been."

MISSIONARY FUND PLEDGED

OLD ORCHARD, Me. (AP)—Collection taken at the missionary services of the first annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance here totaled \$41,100, compared with \$42,000 last year, it was announced at the final missionary service. The sum of \$32,000, of which the largest contribution was \$10,000, was pledged for missionary purposes.

Would Tighten Enforcement

"An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correct-

ing them," he said in submitting his program for a tightening up of the enforcement machinery. "Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States."

He reaffirmed his belief in the Eighteenth Amendment expressed some months ago in a public letter to William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," he said then and repeated in this address. "I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course. Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

To Build Human Society

Declarations on policies and pledges relating to other specific issues were enunciated by Mr. Hoover, but as phases only in a greater and nobler purpose that he envisioned—"to build in this nation a human society and not an economic system," for economic progress in support of moral and spiritual progress.

The other problems were taken up by Mr. Hoover; the need for a greater participation by the voters in elections; a solemn pledge for the upholding of the nation's traditional policy of "religious tolerance both in act and spirit"; the advocacy of peace between nations and international cooperation; protection from predatory interest of the individual and his livelihood whether it be a job or a business; a pledge to see to completion the vast Mississippi flood prevention project, and the development of inland waterways; assurance to labor that its right to collective bargaining will be safeguarded and relief from unfair judicial restraints undertaken.

To Be an Honest Campaign

As to the campaign he will wage he promised: "It shall be an honest campaign, every penny will be publicly accounted for. It shall be a true campaign. We shall use words to convey our meaning, not to hide it."

But through the entire speech there was constantly the recurring stress upon the spiritual and the moral. To their enhancement and progress his program was devoted.

"Economic advancement is not an end in itself," he said, "this man who has been characterized as cold, aloof, a machine. 'Successful democracy rests wholly upon the moral and spiritual quality of its people. Our growth in spiritual achievements must keep pace with our growth in physical accomplishments. Moral progress must march with material prosperity if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders."

Moral and Spiritual Problems

"Our Government, to match the expectations of our people, must have constant regard for those human values that give dignity and nobility

to life. The problems before us are more than economic, in a much greater degree they are moral and spiritual."

In closing, he turned to the great throng of men and women who had come from all parts of the land to hear him, filling to overflowing the vast stadium of Stanford University where as a "round-cheeked Quaker boy" he had begun his career and on whose palm-lined and eucalyptus-groved campus now stands his home, and said:

"The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes these aspirations and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress or remedy lies often enough at the hand of state and local government. But the awakening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every remedial agency is indeed a function of the national government. I want to see our Government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the Nation's greatness."

"The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and lowly must beseech with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is lived and it must under the guidance of the Almighty interpret and follow that conscience."

SACCHARUM ROBUSTUM

IS OVER 28 FEET HIGH

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE — Saccharum robustum is the name of a new gigantic variety of sugar cane discovered by the American expedition in New Guinea. Its length exceeds 28 feet. Prof. Jeswiet, leader of the party which is seeking original kinds of cane, started from Port Moresby and found a huge variety on the first week of the trip.

Camps and stations have been constructed and a garden made for growing cuttings, some of which have been sent to Java.

CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By UP)—The Minister of Justice, Jose Casco, has resigned.

On the Republican side the race seems to have narrowed down to Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General of New York, and Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, also of New York.

FRUIT DEMAND INCREASING

Metropolitan Boston is becoming an increased market for fruits and vegetables at the rate of about 1 percent a year, according to a bulletin of the Bureau of Railway Economics, to which attention has been called in connection with the completion of the first year of service by the Boston & Maine Railroad's new fruit and vegetable terminal. The number of cars of these edibles unloaded in Boston increased by 2638 last year over the preceding year.

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HOOVER'S FARM POLICY PRAISED AT INSTITUTE

Opposition to Limited Production Is Constructive, Says Dr. C. R. Fay

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. Prof. Charles R. Fay, Canadian farm expert and leader of the discussion on agriculture at the Institute of Politics, praised the farm policy outlined by Herbert Hoover as being "in accord with the temper of a new and great people."

At the same time the institute heard speakers engage in a sharp clash over recent dealings of the United States with Mexico, in which Prof. Charles W. Hackett, round-table leader on inter-American relations; Guy Stevens, director of the association of producers of petroleum in Mexico; Prof. David Y. Thomas, head of history and political science at the University of Arkansas, and others took part.

Dr. Fay, in commenting on the Hoover speech, said that the Republican nominee had not accepted the negative and essentially feeble policy of seeking price stabilization by limiting production. Instead of this, he said, Mr. Hoover has taken the positive stand of urging continuance of farm production while using engineering and business experience to find new uses and outlets for the surplus.

Hoover Rejects Production Limit

"Mr. Hoover, as an engineer," Dr. Fay said, "rejects the idea of limiting production. Surely in this respect he is in accord with the outlook of a new and great people. It is feeble to tremble before one's own national resources."

Dr. Fay commended particularly Mr. Hoover's statement that the farm question is not one but a complex technical problem, and that farming should be considered not merely as an industry but as a way of living. Dr. Fay said that the real United States surplus in agriculture may be the outcome of too many inefficient farm units, and that the goal to be aimed at is the "mechanized family farm." He commended Mr. Hoover's readiness to spend considerable sums to find a workable solution of the farm problem.

Opposes Proposed Higher Tariff

However, as a Canadian, he deplored any increase in the United States tariff on imported farm products, as proposed by Mr. Hoover, which would limit imports from the dominion.

"At least it should not be said," he added, "that any increase in tariff on Canadian farm products is imposed to protect the United States farmers from a lower standard of living."

Professor Thomas said the United States Department of State had defended the Doherty and Sinclair interests in Mexico while the Department of Justice had tried to put the same men behind prison bars.

For whose benefit has our State Department been laboring so assiduously? Professor Thomas asked.

"People with agricultural holdings in Mexico do not seem to have raised any great furor, but the oil people have been constantly in the limelight among the 'rebel companies,' the Doherty and Sinclair interests."

Oil Profits Are Cited

He criticized the term "confiscation," as used by Secretary Kellogg. He told of high profits made in Mexico by certain United States companies. The Mexican Petroleum Company, E. L. Doherty, president, reported net profits of 14.75 per cent in 1919, and 20.5 per cent in 1920. In 1922 the net profit was \$26.82 per share on the common stock, after having spent \$12,500,000 for improvements and allowed enormous sums for depreciation, taxes, etc. The next year a surplus of \$42,500,865 was reported and a stock dividend of 25 per cent was declared.

"Although the State Department protested against the legislation of Mexico as a violation of international law, it never quoted the law nor cited a similar case," declared Professor Thomas.

Later he said: "The claim that police regulations which seriously impair the value of property are forbidden by international law is an attempt to set up the vested rights of foreigners above the social good, and would practically make police regulations impossible. It would keep the nations forever in hot water, since they could never be sure whether

their legislation was contrary to international law."

Professor Hackett said that Mexico had had the sympathy of the United States in putting its beneficent agrarian legislation into effect. Conspicuous with this attitude was the friction arising over the nationalization of petroleum. In the interest of international amity, he said, it would have been more appropriate if the United States Government had done at the beginning what it has decided to do since Mr. Morrow went to Mexico, namely, to appeal to the Mexican courts only in specific instances of alleged injustice instead of first exerting diplomatic pressure in an effort to secure relief from Mexican legislation.

Five Steps Needed to Advance

At an earlier discussion, Harry T. Collings included the separation of church and state as one of five essentials steps for Mexico to take in order to advance. The five steps, he said are: (1) To break the vast estates and redistribute the land among the peasants, arousing in them a desire to cultivate it to the best advantage; (2) to extend the suffrage to the entire population as soon as possible, thus depriving the few leaders of the power which they now hold by obtaining votes through treating their constituents to an outing at the expense of the politicians; (3) to establish a system of direct taxation on land and on income; (4) to separate the church and state; (5) to raise the level of living of the peasants by developing the resources of the country and exchanging surplus products for goods produced in foreign countries.

Professor Collings said, "Mexico is entirely capable, without foreign intervention or even assistance, of bringing about these reforms in her political and economic life."

There is no apparent desire to persecute the Catholic Church in Mexico, he said, since President Calles, his family and his Cabinet are all Catholics.

Mr. Stevens revealed that the attitude of American oil companies in Mexico is one of watchful waiting. Only on a few issues between the oil companies and the Calles Government has been settled, he said; the others are in abeyance.

Old Law Set 50-Year Limit

The original law of Mexico, which precipitated the crisis, would have set a limit of 50 years on the life of concessions given to American oil companies. Mr. Stevens recalled that the Mexican Supreme Court decided against this specific detail was unconstitutional. New laws have been passed by Mexico which change the 50-year limit to an indefinite limit. This led to the announcement from the United States Department of State that the question was "practically concluded," Mr. Stevens said.

In view of the State Department's declaration, he said, American companies must perform await the next action of the Mexican Government, although all the issues except one still are unsettled. The original protest over the oil laws, he said, was directed against the new basis on which American oil wells were placed. The oil wells, the United States companies asserted, were owned outright by them. Mexico insisted that these were only temporary concessions and that title to the land had not passed. Mr. Stevens said, the State Department has now acceded to the Mexican point of view contained in the new Constitution of 1917.

Mr. Stevens, speaking of Mr. Kellogg's action, said: "In the face of such an official pronouncement, those whose oil rights have been involved in the controversy would seem to have no other choice than to submit to the provisions of the present law. Solution of the questions, of which there are several of some importance, not settled by the court decisions, law or regulations, must apparently await

the action of the State Department."

While in Boston the Japanese will be entertained by the Japan Society, the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, and the Massachusetts Council of Religious Education. They will be taken to Lexington and Concord, and to Plymouth.

The group has conducted what is virtually a good-will tour since finishing its duties at the World Sunday School Convention," explained the Rev. S. Iwamura, leader of the party. "We have been well received, even taken into American homes, and given ample opportunity of carrying on our work. Perhaps by our very visit we can stimulate more visits to Japan."

Aside from the dozen who will continue on around the world the party plans to return to New York, to

Viewing the United States at First Hand



This Group of Japanese Business Men and Women, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers, Teachers, Preachers, Professors and Professional Men, Having Attended the Recent World Sunday School Convention, Remained to Conduct Their Own Good Will Tour Across the United States. Some Will Continue on Around the World.

further steps 'voluntarily taken by the Mexican Government.' Our Department of State, it would seem, has washed its hands of the matter."

Nicaragua Policy Criticized

Charles L. Guy, formerly justice of the New York Supreme Court, and referee of the court, said that the State Department had been unable to uphold the premises set forth in its original ultimatum to Mexico over the oil laws. In a general attack on American intervention in the Caribbean, Judge Guy asserted that its dealings with Nicaragua had "joined United States with the ignominious band of exploiting and grafting nations."

G. Butler Sherwell, Columbia research economist, criticized Professor Thomas' presentations as disregarding the economic factors of the situation. The wealth of Mexico, he said, has been calculated at \$5,000,000,000, of which \$2,500,000,000 is owned by foreigners. In such a condition, the foreign viewpoint must be considered, particularly as Mexico must have capital and since this can only come from abroad.

MILLS IN FALL RIVER OPERATING AS USUAL

FALL RIVER, Mass. (AP)—Announced plans of the textile mills committee to strengthen their picket lines at the three mills where a strike has been declared have failed thus far to materialize.

Two of the plants, the Algonquin Mills and the finishing department of the American Printing Company, which had been largely shut down by the failure of strikers to complete processes in certain departments, have been reopened on a normal basis. The Lincoln Mills, the third plant where a strike was declared, was operating as usual.

RAILWAYS IN HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By AP)—Official statistics of transportation construction in Honduras published by the Government reveals that Honduras now has over 1000 miles of railways. It is also stated that the Government has spent \$700,640 during the past year in motor highway improvements.

Boston Welcomes Visiting Japanese Church Delegation

Sunday School Workers Express Delight at Reception in United States

After traveling nearly half way around the world a party of more than 50 Japanese men and women have arrived in Boston, some of them to continue circling the globe, others to return west across the Pacific.

The group is but a part of the delegation of 192 which attended the recent World Sunday School Convention on the Pacific coast.

The range of activities represented by the group was unusual. A prominent Japanese architect stood next to a banker. A button manufacturer and his wife chatted with the wife of a steel manufacturer. A journalist discussed matters with the principal of an agricultural school. The party included merchants, representatives of the Japanese chamber of commerce, a postmaster, college professors, preachers, business men, a clothing manufacturer, the manager of a book store, an official of the Japanese Government, and several teachers.

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Niagara Falls, Chicago, the Yellowstone National Park, Seattle, and San Francisco. They have already visited Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia.

Texas for Smith, Aim of 'Regulars'

Seek Debarment of All "Bolters" From Democratic Party

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Official critics in France look with regret on the results of the Socialist Internationale which has ended its congress at Brussels. Generally the position may be expressed as follows: Assuming that the evacuation of the Rhineland is a good, arguable policy for France, it is nevertheless not the rôle of French Socialists to make such a demand on behalf of Germany. It is the business of the Germans to make their own requests and the duty of France to consider them.

Instead of observing this procedure the French Socialists in the International Congress played the foremost part in the advocacy of the German claims. The Germans for the most part remained discreetly in the background. They were content to watch the French pulling the chestnuts out of the fire. Moreover the evacuation should, according to the Socialists be unconditional and immediate. The governmental view is that compensation should be offered. In any case it is obvious that from the viewpoint of domestic politics in France, the

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SOCIALISTS' ACTS DISPLEASE TO OFFICIAL FRANCE

Delegates at Internationale Congress Seen as Spokesmen for German Colleagues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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meeting of the Second Internationale has widened the gulf between the Government and one of the largest parties in the Chamber of Deputies. There is much comment on the coincidence of the Socialist doctrines and German interests.

The Socialists affirm the right of self-determination which means in practice the union of Germany and Austria. They denounce military occupations, which means that the Rhineland should be released. They call for equal disarmament, which is precisely the German thesis. Therefore, however admirable these theories appear to be, it is considered singular that the Internationale in its foreign policy serves almost uniquely the cause of Germany.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Second Internationale is described as dominated by Berlin as the Third Internationale is dominated by Moscow. It was the French who rejected the declaration which embodied the German demands, though there is in it a somewhat vague suggestion that the League of Nations should appoint a civilian commission to supervise the demilitarized Rhineland region.

Journals of the Right profess that they are anxious to have a true Franco-German rapprochement, but that it is not by the subordination of the French viewpoint to the German viewpoint that progress will be effected. This political discussion promises to be the liveliest of the vacation season.

ARGENTINA ORDERS CORSAIR AIRPLANES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Argentine Government has closed a contract for the construction of several Corsair two-seater airplanes by the Chance Vought factory here. The contract was made through Argentina's annual commission to Europe, which has been studying various types of military aircraft.

The Corsair planes are especially designed for launching from a catapult. They may be converted into land planes or used as amphibians. They are similar in design to the seaplane built for the United States Navy, with which three new records for speed and altitude were recently established.

HARVESTERS LEAVE BRITAIN

LIVERPOOL (AP)—More than 2000 prospective harvesters left Liverpool and Southampton for Canada aboard the Cunard liners Letitia, Franconia, and Aurania. About 1400 of them came from South Wales, Birmingham, Oldham, Wigan, Sheffield, and Salford. The Letitia was greeted with cheers when she appeared from Glasgow with 500 Scottish harvesters on board.

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Law Conference Debates Conduct of Invading Force


Fundamentals Laid Down for Occupier of Territory During Wartime

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The International Law Conference discussed the drafting of laws regulating the conduct of armed forces temporarily occupying invaded areas during war. A proposal was defeated whereby an occupier might have imposed its own laws on the occupied territory. The chairman of the occupied territories conference General MacDonogh, adjutant-general of the British Army in France during the Great War, proposed regulations based on those operating at the latter part of the American Civil War and The Hague conventions with the modifications rendered necessary by the experiences of the last conflict.

The following fundamentals were adopted: The occupier may not interfere with local laws but may levy contributions and must compensate individuals whose rights are infringed. The proviso, however, of "military necessity" has not yet been considered by the conference.

The conference adopted almost unchanged a model extradition convention with the proviso that countries signing the convention should exchange a list of extraditable offenses, scheduled and particulars of the evidence needed for a proof of the charges under the laws of each country.



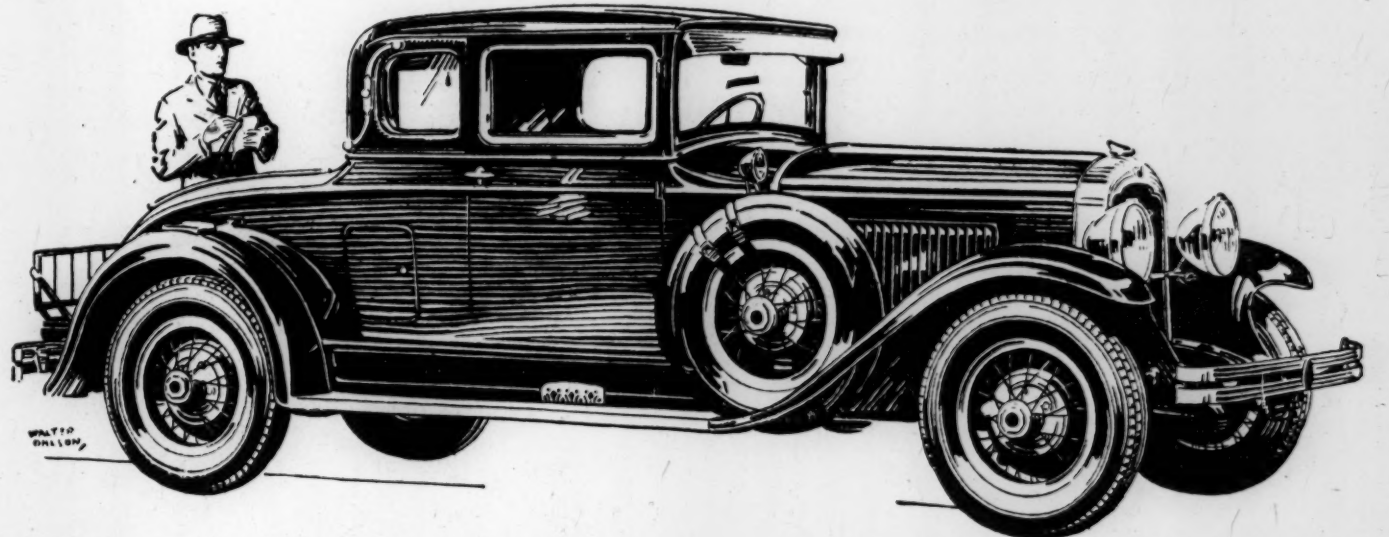
Albert Edholm
JEWELER
OMAHA

SUMMER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

Reduced summer rates to the Southwest and Pacific Coast are now in effect on the Washington-Sunset Route. It is an economical and comfortable way to go. Tourists save approximately 50% of sleeping car fare by using tourist car leaving daily from Washington to California without change via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. Write today for illustrated booklet "A" time tables and fares.

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Almost every car that roams the highways and byways today is alleged to have some particular virtue in which it excels.

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After each demonstration jot down those things which impressed you most in the car you've just driven: the acceleration—the steering—the riding—the speed—the comfort—the style—or whatever the outstandingly impressive points may have been.

Do this for each car you try. Then drive the Reo Flying Cloud of 1929 with your note book before you.

Check it on every point that each of the other cars did well. Check its top speed against the fastest of the others.

Stand off twenty feet and compare the Reo Flying Cloud's lines with the handsomest of the others.

Point it up hills which only a few of the others could climb handily.

Stop it on shorter notice than the best of the others.

Pit it against the flashiest performer you've driven when the stop light turns green. Take the rough roads faster than you dared to in the easiest riding of the other cars.

We know what your answer will be. For the Reo Flying Cloud of 1929 is built like the famous clipper ship for which it is named—built to do all things well.

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Victoria... \$1795	Roadster... \$1685		
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Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS beg leave to announce that they will remove their Boston Store to their New Building, NEWBURY COR.

BERKELEY STREET

August 15, 1928

Text of Hoover and Moses Addresses at Notification Ceremony in Stanford Stadium

In formally notifying Herbert Hoover of his nomination by the Republican Party for the Presidency, George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, said:

We come by direction of the Republican National Convention, the highest, most representative and most authoritative body in our party organization. That convention has instructed us to bring to you a formal notification of its action in selecting you as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the forthcoming election.

Your selection, sir, was made with a unanimity never before seen when this great prize in our public life has been in contest. In this regard the convention accurately reflected the desires of an overwhelming preponderance of Republicans who were not to be denied in their purpose to commit our cause to your hands. It was this which caused me to bring to you this nomination.

Reluctant Fundamentalism
The convention which gave to you the nomination now officially presented, also formulated a declaration which constitutes the chart of Republicanism for the next four years.

In our platform will be found a reiteration of those fundamental principles of Republicanism which are traditional, and which have been able to accomplish so much for our country and its people. Republicans, however, do not alone cling to their past achievements, no matter how great our pride in them. With changing conditions, our party, always flexible and responsive to the expanding needs of the country, has embarked upon great and desirable reforms which may be accomplished within the limits of the Constitution within the scope of sound economic law. We have met each new phase of our country's life, each new problem of our national advance, with proposals, both legislative and executive, which have been adopted by the people and which, when applied, have proved successful in their operation.

Accordingly, we offer to the country those proposals which we believe responsive to the real needs of the people and which we feel sure will produce a favorable reaction.

Nevertheless, we recognize that it is not merely the soundness of the proposals which we would like to examine. The conflicting claims of party organizations for popular favor, and the underlying spirit which animates those efforts.

Record of Faith Kept
The spirit of our platform is unmistakable—and it springs from our record of faith kept throughout the entire period of our party history.

This spirit, you, sir, personify. We know that in your leadership this spirit will enlighten and enkindle the co-operation not only of the great party which has thus sought you out, but that it will engender the comradeship of that other great body of voters whose independence of political thought and action is the lifeblood of our party.

In a company of those like you, who maintain purity of ideal in association with organized partisan activity.

This we know that you will not seek to transcend or to distort or to nullify any portion of our party's platform or any portion of the Constitution of the United States from which our party springs. We know that your interpretation of fundamental principles will be in accordance with the form which the Constitution has given. We know that your knowledge of the intrinsic merit of your character, and knowing the fine executive powers which you possess, we have turned to you to lead us in these immediate years when the greatest need for our country is the application of sound economic principles—in which you possess an unquestioned mastery.

The opposition confronts us with an assumed confidence. We stand in a confidence which is real. It is possible to palliate public opinion in procedure which is purely local. But in the larger field of national affairs this may not be. The White House stands immune. When first the people will know that it is in safe keeping.

No Accident of Politics
It is through no accident of politics that we come to offer you this distinction. The nomination of which we now give you formal notice results from an accumulation of esteem, loyalty and confidence which are the natural outgrowth of the service you have rendered. The people have a sense of values which is unerring; and in a manner not to be gained it is they who made you the leader in this, a noble, and they know your confidence and experience in foreign affairs, and they have no desire to see this constitutional process pass into the hands of untrained minds. They know your intimacy with the complex problems of federal government, and they have no desire to see these perplexities muddled by those whose antecedents have been limited by local political necessities.

It is, in fact, sir, a veritable crusade which you have been chosen to lead. We know your quality and we give you our confidence and our support. Where you lead, we will gladly follow.

I trust I may be pardoned if I add a word which may seem personal. A year ago, the field being cleared by the free action of the President, I felt it my duty first to espouse your cause. I later had the distinction to declare your nomination to the convention which granted it. Now, with even greater satisfaction, I come to give you formal notice of it. These steps mark an advance which, to me, carry accumulated gratification, higher today than ever before. Under leadership which you have selected we now go forward, united, enthusiastic and confident. The convention has charged me to tender you this communication and with it I tender you as the next President of the United States.

Hoover Stresses Dry Law,
Farm Relief, and Nation's Prosperity Under G. O. P.
In accepting the Republican nomination Mr. Hoover said:

You bring, Mr. Chairman, formal notice of my nomination by the Republican Party to the Presidency of the United States. I accept. It is a great honor to be chosen for

leadership in that party which has so largely made the history of our country in these last 70 years.

Mr. Chairman, you and your associates have in the course of the last 300 miles across the continent to bring me this notice. I am reminded that in order to notify George Washington of the nomination of Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Congress, spent seven days on horseback to deliver that important notice to Mount Vernon.

In another way, too, this occasion illuminates the milestones of progress. By the magic of the radio this nomination was heard by millions of our fellow citizens, not seven days after its occurrence, nor one day, nor even one minute. They were, to all intents and purposes, present in the hall, participants in the proceedings. Today these same millions have heard your voice and now are hearing mine. We stand in their unseen presence. It is fitting, however, that the nomination, hallowed by generations of usage, should be jealously preserved, and for that reason you have come to me, as you have to all our party members, to deliver this nomination through the years.

Those invisible millions have already heard from me. They have heard of our party principles. They would wish to hear from me not a discourse upon the platform—in which I fully believe—but some word of the spirit and ideals with which it is proposed to carry it into administration.

Problem of Reconstruction
Our problems of the past seven years have been problems of reconstruction; our problems of the future are problems of progress. New and gigantic forces have come into our national life. The World War released ideas of government in conflict with our principles. We have grown to financial and physical power which compels us into a new setting among nations. Science has given us tools and a thousand inventions. Through them have come to each of us wider relationships, more neighbors, more distant, greater problems. To insure that these tools shall not be used to limit liberty has brought a vast array of questions before us.

The points of contact between the Government and the people are constantly multiplying. Every year the government's responsibilities grow more vital in ordinary life. As our problems grow so do our temptations to overstep the limits of those principles upon which our Republic was founded and upon which it has grown to greatness. More and more we are called upon to progress in support of moral and spiritual growth.

Our party platform deals mainly with economic problems. But Nation is not an agglomeration of railroads, of ships, of factories, of dynamos, or statistics. It is a Nation of homes, of men, of women, of children. Every man has a right to ask of us whether the United States is a better place for him, his wife and his children to live in, because the Republican Party has conducted the Government for nearly eight years. Every woman has a right to ask whether her life, her home, her man's job, her hopes, her happiness, will be better assured by the continuance of the Republican Government.

I propose to discuss the questions before me in that light.

Campaign Inaugurated
With this occasion we inaugurate the campaign. It shall be an honest campaign, every penny will be publicly accounted for. It shall be a true campaign. We shall endeavor to convey our meaning, not to hide it.

The Republican Party came into authority nearly eight years ago, and it is necessary to remind ourselves of the critical conditions of that time. We were confronted with an incomplete peace and a world in violent and dangerous disputes, both at home and abroad. The Federal Government was spending at the rate of \$5,500,000,000 per annum. The national debt stood at the staggering total of \$24,000,000,000. The foreign debts of the United States were \$10,000,000,000. The country was in a panic from overproduction due to the war and the continued inflation of credit and currency after a prewar nation-wide deflation. In half a year crashed the price of commodities by nearly one-half. Agriculture was practically ruined. Industry was stagnated; commerce and industry ebbed away; 5,000,000 of unemployed men were on the streets. The nation was in a state of panic.

No party ever accepted a more difficult task of reconstruction than did the Republican Party in 1921. The reconstruction of the nation's institutions of these 7½ years rests in leadership and constructive action. Never has a political party taken so long to look back upon a similar period with more satisfaction. Never could it look forward with more confidence that its record would be followed by the next generation.

Peace has been made. The healing processes of good will have extinguished the fires of hate. Year by year in our relations with other nations we have advanced the ideals of law and peace, in substitution for the ruthless competition of the past. By rigorous economy (total expenditures have been reduced by \$2,000,000,000 per annum. The national debt has been reduced by \$6,000,000,000. The foreign debts have been settled in large part and on terms which have regard for our debtors and for our taxpayers. Taxes have been reduced four successive times.

These reductions have been made in the particular interest of the average taxpayer. For this purpose taxes upon articles of consumption and popular service have been reduced. The income tax rolls today show a reduction of 25 per cent in the total revenue collected on income under \$10,000 per year, while the reduction of only 25 per cent in revenues from incomes above that amount. Each successive reduction in taxes has brought a reduction in the cost of living to all our people.

Confidence Restored
Commerce and industry have revived. Although the agricultural, coal and textile industries still lag in their recovery and still require our solicitude and assistance, yet they have made substantial progress. While other countries languish in the war, we are only now regaining their pre-war level in foreign trade, our exports, even if we allow for the depreciated dollar, are 58 per cent greater than before the war. Constructive leadership and co-operation by the Government have released and stimulated the energies of our people. Faith in the future has been restored. Confidence in our form of government has never been greater.

But it is not through the recitation of wise policies in government alone that we demonstrate our progress under Republican guidance. To me the test is the security, comfort and opportunity that has been brought to the people of this country. During this less than eight years our population has increased by 8 per cent. Yet our national income has increased over \$30,000,000,000 per year or more than 45 per cent. Our production—and therefore our consumption—of goods has increased by over 25 per cent. It is easily demonstrated that these increases have been widely spread among the whole people. Home ownership has grown. While during this period the number of families has increased by about 2,500,000 we have built more than 5,000,000 new and better homes. In this short time we have equipped nearly 5,000,000 more homes with electricity, and through it drudgery has been lifted from the lives of women.

The barriers of time and distance have been swept away and life made freer and larger by the installation of 6,000,000 more telephones, 7,000,000 more radios, and the service of an additional 14,000,000 automobiles. Our cities are growing magnificent with beautiful buildings, parks and playgrounds. Our countryside has been knit together with splendid roads.

We have doubled the use of electrical power and with it the service of men. The purchasing power of wages has steadily increased. The hours of the day have been abolished. Great progress has been made in stabilization of commerce and industry. The job of every man has not been made more secure. Unemployment in the sense of distress is widely disappearing.

Opportunity for Children
Most of all, I like to remember what this progress has meant to America's children. The portal of their opportunity has been ever wide open. While our population has grown but 8 per cent we have increased by 11 per cent the number of children in our grade schools, by 66 per cent the number in our high schools, and by 75 per cent the number in our institutions of higher learning.

With all our spending we have doubled the savings deposits in our banks and building and loan associations. We have nearly doubled our life insurance. Nor have our people suffered from the effects of the war. We have held the most sacred obligation of man—charity. The gifts of America's churches, to hospitals, to the aged, to the blind, to the afflicted, and to relief from great disasters, have surpassed by hundreds of millions any other year in our history. This is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.

Growth in Spiritual Achievements
I especially rejoice in the effect of our economic policies upon the improvement of the American home. That is the sanctuary of our loftiest ideals, the source of our spiritual energy and our peace. The bettered home surroundings, the expanded schools and playgrounds, and the enlarged leisure which have grown from our economic policies have brought to the average family a fuller life, a wider outlook, a stirred imagination, and a lift in aspirations.

Economic advancement is not an end in itself. Successful democracy rests wholly upon the moral and spiritual quality of its people. Our growth in spiritual achievements must keep pace with our growth in physical accomplishments. Material progress and moral progress must march together if we would make the United States that commonwealth so grandly conceived by its founders, and which we are called upon to match the expectations of our people, must have constant regard for those human values that give dignity to a nation's life. Generosity of impulse, cultivation of mind, willingness to sacrifice, spaciousness of spirit—these are the qualities which make America great and noble. A nation that grows richer and richer and more powerful, may become America great and noble. A nation that grows richer and richer and more powerful, may become America great and noble.

Farm Solution Pledged
The most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of being organized as one. The second false premise is that agriculture will be completely when it has reached a point comparable with prewar. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the north-east bear their own testimony.

Generally, there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole, it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often depressed through glut in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools.

The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increase in transportation rates since the war have greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over 6,000,000 farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below levels that could be maintained.

Producing More
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Highlights of Hoover's Address

Our problems of the past seven years have been problems of reconstruction; our problems of the future are problems of progress. They are problems of progress.

It shall be an honest campaign; every penny will be publicly accounted for. It shall be a true campaign. We shall use words to convey our meaning, not to hide it.

There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.

The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy. An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief.

A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity.

The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

Having earned my living with my own hands I cannot have other than the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of those who toil. We stand also pledged to the curtailment of excessive use of the injunction in labor disputes.

We cannot develop modernized water transportation by isolated projects. We must develop it as a definite and positive interconnected system of transportation. We must adjust reclamation and irrigation to our needs for more land.

Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred (in prohibition enforcement)—abuses that must be remedied.

Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification.

As Secretary of Commerce I have been greatly impressed by the fact that the foundation of American business is the independent business man. We must maintain his opportunity and his individual service. He and the public must be protected from any domination or from predatory business.

The glory of our American ideals is the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In the past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, state and municipal affairs. It is treason to the American people to allow such corruption to continue.

Our foreign policy has one primary object, and that is peace. We have been and are particularly desirous of furthering the limitation of armaments. It is solely to defend ourselves, for the protection of our citizens—that we maintain armaments.

President Coolidge has not only given a memorable administration, he has left an imprint of rectitude and statesmanship upon the history of our country.

Our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society, not an economic system. I want to see our government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the nation's greatness.

The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals.

of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the people. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase his production without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel.

Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business. It is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production unit. For it is the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations. It must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground upon which we may mobilize the sound forces of agriculture for the benefit of the Nation. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

Our immediate task is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer.

Favors Waterways
Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and to the development of 20 of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its tributaries, the Great Lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

But we must not stop here. Our pending proposal of the agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often depressed through glut in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools.

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tion and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit.

While the problem varies with every different commodity, we have every different part of the country. I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comfort in her home as the women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

Exponent of Protection
The Republican Party has ever been the exponent of protection to all our people from competition with lower standards of living abroad.

We have always fought for tariffs designed to establish this position of protection to our farmers and to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

The Republican principle of an effective control of imports and exports of immigration has contributed greatly to the prosperity of our country. There is no reason to doubt this defense of our standards of living. Other countries gain nothing if the high standards of America are maintained. If we are protected from building a civilization which sets the level of hope for the entire world. A general reduction in the tariff would admit a flood of goods from abroad. It would injure every home. It would fill our streets with idle workers. It would destroy the returns to our countrymen from their stock growers, and our other farmers.

No man will say that any immigration or tariff law is perfect. We welcome our new immigrant citizens and their great contribution to our nation; we seek only to protect them equally with those already here. We shall amend the immigration laws to relieve unnecessary hardships upon families. As a member of the commission which is now studying the problem of the quota basis under the national origins law I have found it impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The business now effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas.

We have pledged ourselves to make such revisions in the tariff laws as may be necessary to provide protection against the shifting of economic tides in our various industries. I am sure the American people would rather trust the perfection of the tariff to the consistent friend of the tariff than to our opponents who have always reduced our tariffs.

The Department of Agriculture, and whose whole economic theory of generations has been the destruction of the protective principle.

Praises Trade Unions
Having earned my living with my own hands I cannot have other than the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of those who toil. It has been my good fortune during the past 12 years to have received the co-operation of labor in many directions, and in promotion of many public purposes.

The trade union movement in our country has maintained two departures from such movements in other countries. They have been staunch supporters of American individualism and American institutions. They have steadfastly opposed subversive doctrines from abroad. Our freedom from foreign social and economic diseases is in large degree due to this resistance by our own labor. Our trade unions, with few exceptions, have welcomed the improvement of their position by our own labor. They have contributed to the advancing standards of living of the whole of our people. They properly have sought to participate—by additions to wages—in the result of improvements and savings which they have helped to make.

During these past years we have grown greatly in the mutual understanding between employer and employee. We have seen a growing realization by the employer that the highest principle of wage is the road to increased consumption and prosperity and we have seen a growing realization by labor that the maximum use of machines and effort and skill is the road to lower production costs and in the end to higher wages. Under the leadership of the Republican protective system our industrial output has increased as never before and our wages have grown steadily in buying power. Our workers with their average weekly wages can today

buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner of Europe. At one time we demanded for our workers a full dinner pail. We have now gone far beyond that conception. Today we demand larger comfort and greater participation in life and leisure.

The Republican platform gives the pledges of the party to the support of labor. It endorses the principle of collective bargaining and freedom in labor negotiations. We stand also pledged to the curtailment of excessive use of the injunction in labor disputes.

Development of Water Power
The war and the necessary curtailment of expenditure during the reconstruction years have suspended the construction of many needed public works. Moreover, the time has arrived when we must undertake a larger visioned development of our water resources. Every drop which runs to the sea without yielding its full economic service is a waste.

Nearly all of our greater drainages contain within themselves possibilities of cheapened transportation, irrigation, reclamation, domestic water supply, hydroelectric power, and frequently the necessities of flood control. But this development of our waters requires more definite national policies in the systematic construction of these different works upon each drainage area. We have wasted scores of millions by projects undertaken piecemeal and without the consequence of purely local demands.

We cannot develop modernized water transportation by isolated projects. We must develop it as a definite and positive interconnected system of transportation. We must adjust reclamation and irrigation to our needs for more land. Where they lie together we must co-ordinate the transportation, the control, the development of hydroelectric power and of irrigation, else we shall as in the past commit errors that will take years and millions to remedy.

The Congress has authorized and begun the process of legislation great programs of public works. In addition to the works in development of water resources, we have in progress the construction of public roads and the construction of public buildings.

All these projects will probably require an expenditure of upward of one billion dollars within the next four years. It comprises the largest engineering construction ever undertaken by the United States. It involves three times the expenditure laid out upon the Panama Canal. It is a task of the greatest magnitude and importance for the future of our country. The organization and administration of this construction is a responsibility of the highest order. It requires the utmost economy, honesty, and skill. These works which will provide jobs for an army of men are necessary to the nation and are justified to take up the slack of unemployment elsewhere.

Bone Dry Pledge
I rejoice in the completion of legislation providing adequate flood control of the Mississippi. It marks not alone the undertaking of a great national task but it constitutes a contribution to the development of their economic growth lies one of the great national opportunities of the future.

I recently stated my position upon the Eighteenth Amendment which I again repeat:

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course."

Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively. Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—so far as practical, he is not to be taken up the slack of unemployment elsewhere.

LADIES' BUCKRAM and WIRE HAT FRAMES
Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers
Renovators of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
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Rated Highest by the District Health Dept.
Chestnut Farms MILK
The Kitchen Mother Will Tell You Other

During my term as Secretary of Commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of co-operation between the Government and business. Under co-operative action all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer have been called into council together, not for a single occasion but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation.

They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the Government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production.

August Sale of Cloth Coats
In the styles, the fabrics, the colors which are the authentic modes for the Winter season
UTILITY COATS—\$28—\$38—\$48
Tweed and novelty weave coats, in new colors; many fur trimmed; for business, sports and travel.
DRESS COATS—\$58—\$68—\$78
Handsome models of broadcloth, the new suede fabrics and broadtail, luxuriously furled. Black, tans and new colors.
COATS—THIRD FLOOR
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Text of Hoover and Moses Speeches at Notification

Interest. Many problems can be solved through co-operation between government and these self-governing associations to improve methods and practices. When business cures its own ills it is true self-government which comprises more than political institutions.

One of the greatest difficulties of business with government is the multitude of unnecessary contacts with government bureaus, the uncertainty and inconsistency of government policies, and the duplication of governmental activities. A large part of this is due to the scattering of functions and the great confusion of responsibility in our federal organization.

We have, for instance, 14 different bureaus or agencies engaged in public works and construction, located in nine different departments of the Government. It brings about competition between agencies, inadequacy of control, and a total lack of co-ordinated policies in public works. We have eight different bureaus and agencies engaged in conservation of our natural resources, located in five different departments of the Government. These conditions exist in many other parts of the Government. Divided responsibility, the absence of centralized authority, prevents constructive and consistent development of broad national policies.

Economy in Government
Our Republican Presidents have repeatedly recommended to Congress that it wreathe itself from the burden of excessive government expenditures of business in their contacts with government but that a great reduction could be made in government expenditure and more consistent and continued national policies could be developed if we could secure the grouping of these agencies devoted to one major purpose under single responsibility and authority. I have had the good fortune to be able to carry out such reorganization in the Department of Commerce. The results have amply justified its expansion to other departments. I should like to consider it an obligation to enlist the support of Congress to effect it.

The Government can be of innumerable aid and protection to business. The ideal state of business is freedom from those fluctuations from boom to slump which bring on one hand the periods of unemployment and bankruptcy and on the other, speculation and waste. Both are destructive to progress. Both are fought with great intensity every home. By economy in expenditures, wise taxation, and sound fiscal finance it can protect our workmen, our farmers, and our business from lower standards of living abroad. By scientific research it can promote invention and improvement in methods. By economic research and statistical service it can promote the elimination of waste and contribute to stability in production and distribution. By promotion of foreign trade it can expand the markets for our manufacturers and farmers and thereby contribute to stability and employment.

Our people know that the production and distribution of goods on a large scale is not wrong. Many of the most important comforts of our people are only possible by mass production and distribution. Both small and big business have their full place. The test of business is not its size but its honesty, whether there is freedom from domination, whether there is integrity and usefulness of purpose.

As Secretary of Commerce I have been greatly impressed by the fact that the foundation of our business is the independent business man. The department by encouragement of his associations and by provision of a clearer environment endeavor to place him in a position of equality in information and skill with larger organizations. Like with our farmers is the strength of American individuality. It is here that our local communities receive their leadership. It is here that we refresh our leadership for larger enterprise. We must maintain his opportunity and his individual service. He and the public must be protected from any domination or from predatory business.

More Than Economic
I have said that the problems before us are more than economic, that in a much greater degree they are moral and spiritual. I hold that there rests upon government many responsibilities which are more than economic. The moral and spiritual welfare of our people. The participation of women in politics means a keener recognition of the importance of these questions. It means higher political standards.

One-half of our citizens fail to exercise the responsibilities of the ballot box. I would wish that the women of our country could embrace this problem in citizenship as peculiarly their own. If they could apply their higher sense of service and responsibility to the freshness of enthusiasm, their capacity for organization to this problem, it would become, as it should become, an issue of profound patriotism. The whole plane of political life would be lifted, the foundations of democracy made more secure.

In this land, dedicated to tolerance, we still find outbreaks of intolerance. I come of a people who, my ancestors were persecuted for their beliefs. Here they sought and found religious freedom. By blood and conviction I stand for religious tolerance both in act and in spirit. The glory of our American ideal is the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

In the past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, state and municipal affairs. Too often this corruption has been viewed with indifference by a great number of our people. It is essential for government to state the elemental requirement that government must inspire confidence not only in its ability but in its integrity.

Dishonesty in government, whether national, state, or municipal, is a double wrong. It is a wrong to the state. It is destructive of self-government. Government in the United States rests not only upon the conscience of the governed but upon the conscience of the Nation. Government weakens the moment that its integrity is even doubted. Moral incompetency by those entrusted with government is a blighting wind upon private integrity. There must be no place for cynicism in the creed of America.

Civil Service Great Boon
Our Civil Service has proved a great national boon. Appointive office, both North, South, East, and West, must be based solely on merit, character, and reputation in the community in which the appointee is to serve; as it is essential for the proper performance of their duties that officials shall enjoy the confidence and respect of the people with whom they serve.

For many years I have been associated with efforts to save life and health for our children. These experiences with millions of children both at home and abroad have left an indelible impression that the

greatness of any nation, its freedom from poverty and crime, its aspirations and ideals—are the direct quotient of the care of its children. Racial progress marches upon the feet of healthy and instructed children.

There should be no child in America that is not born and does not live under sound conditions of health; that does not have full opportunity of education from the beginning to the end of its institutional life; that is not free from injurious labor; that does not have every stimulation to accomplish the fullest of its capacities. Nothing in development of child life will ever replace the solicitude of parents and the surroundings of home, but in many aspects the parents and children are dependent upon the vigilance of government, national, state and local.

I especially value the contribution that the youth of the country can make to the success of our American experiment in democracy. There is no greater gift of enthusiasm charged without which no great deeds can be accomplished. A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideal of the youth of the country falls short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it. To interpret the spirit of the youth into the spirit of our government; to bring the warmth of their enthusiasm and the flame of their idealism into the affairs of the nation—is to make of American government a positive and living force, a factor for greatness and nobility in the life of the nation.

His Passion for Peace
I think I may say that I have witnessed as much of the horror and suffering of war as any other American. From it I have derived a deep passion for peace. Our foreign policy has one primary object, and that is peace. We have no hates; we have no further possessions; we harbor no military threats. The unspoken experiences of the Great War, the narrow margin by which civilization survived from its exhaustion, is still vivid in men's minds. There is no nation in the world which is more earnestly desirous for peace—that is not striving for peace.

There are two co-operating factors in the maintenance of peace—the building of good will by wise and sympathetic handling of international relations, and the adequate preparation for defense. We must not only be just; we must be respected. The experiences of the war have shown us that we cannot isolate ourselves from the world, that the safeguarding of peace cannot be achieved by negative action. Our offer of assistance to the signature of all, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, has been everywhere received with approval. We have determined to co-operate with other nations for peace. But our people have determined that we can give the greatest help to peace in time of tranquility and in times of strain—if we maintain our independence from the political exigencies of the Old World, in pursuance of this, our country has refused membership in the League of Nations, but we are glad to co-operate with the League and endeavor to further scientific, economic and social welfare and to secure limitation of armament.

We have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the cause of peace. Both the foundations of peace can be strengthened by the creation of methods and agencies by which a multitude of incidents may be transferred from the realm of prejudice and force to arbitration and the determination of right and wrong based upon international law. We have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the cause of peace. Both the foundations of peace can be strengthened by the creation of methods and agencies by which a multitude of incidents may be transferred from the realm of prejudice and force to arbitration and the determination of right and wrong based upon international law.

Would Back Merchant Marine
We earnestly wish that the burdens and dangers of armament upon every home in the world might be lessened. But we must and shall maintain our naval defense and our merchant marine in the strength and efficiency which will yield to us at all times the primary assurance of liberty; that is, of national safety.

There is one of the ideals of America upon which I wish to lay special emphasis. For we should constantly test our economic, social and governmental system by certain ideals which must control them. The founders of our Republic propounded the revolutionary doctrine that all men are created equal and all should have equality before the law. This was the emancipation of the individual. And since these beginnings, slowly, surely and almost imperceptibly, this Nation has added a third ideal almost unique to America—the ideal of individual opportunity. This is the safeguard of the individual. The simple life of early days in our Republic found but few limitations upon equal opportunity. But in the crowding of our people and the intensity and complexity of their activities it takes today a new importance.

Equality of opportunity is the right of every American—rich or poor, foreign or native-born, irrespective of race or caste or groups. It is the right of every individual to attain that position in life to which his ability and character entitle him. By maintaining the ideal which must hold open the door of opportunity to every new generation, to every boy and girl, it tolerates no privileged class or caste or groups who would hold opportunity as their prerogative. Only from confidence that this right will be upheld can we have that unbounded courage and hope which stimulates each individual man and woman to endeavor and to achievement. The sum of their achievement is the significant harvest of national progress.

Ideal of Individualism
This ideal of individualism based upon equal opportunity to every citizen is the negation of socialism. It is the negation of anarchy. It is the negation of despotism. It is as if we set a race free, through free and universal education, provide the training of the runners; we

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give to them an equal start: we provide in the Government the umpire of fairness in the race. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, and the greatest character. Socialism bids all to end the race equal. It holds back the speed to the pace of the slowest. Anarchy would provide neither training nor umpire. Despotism picks those who should run and those who should win.

Conservative, progressive and liberal thought and action have their only real test in whether they contribute to equal opportunity, whether they hold open the door of opportunity. If they do not they are false in their premises no matter what their name may be.

It was Abraham Lincoln who first enunciated this ideal of equal chance. The Sherman Law was enacted in endeavor to hold open the door of equal opportunity in business. The commissions for regulation of public utilities were created to prevent discrimination in service and prevent extortion in rates—and thereby the destruction of equal opportunity. Equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle of our Nation. With it we must test all our policies. The success or failure of this principle is the test of our Government.

Praises Mr. Coolidge
I would violate my conscience and the gratitude I feel, did I not upon this occasion express appreciation of the great President who leads our party today. President Coolidge has not only given a memorable administration, he has left an imprint of rectitude and statesmanship upon the history of our country. He has helped to bring about the reconstruction of our country from the destruction of war. He has dignified economy to a principle of government. He has shown the course of the Nation and our party over many years to come. It is not only a duty but it is the part of statesmanship that we adhere to this course.

No man who stands before the mighty forces which ramify American life has the right to promote solutions at his hand alone. All that an honest man can say is that within the extent of his abilities and his power he will co-operate with the Congress and the people, these problems shall be courageously met and solution will be courageously attempted.

Our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country, but its final purpose is happiness. Happiness is achieved through the faith, the loyalty, the self-sacrifice, the devotion to eternal ideals which live today in every American citizen.

The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes in the progress and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress or remedy lies often enough at the hand of state and local government. But the strengthening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every remedial agency is indeed the function of the National Government. I want to see our Government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the law of the greatest.

The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. It must be the symbol of the highest and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which the conscience of the Nation is lived and it must under the guidance of the Almighty interpret and follow that conscience.

COAL OWNERS REPLY TO BRITISH UNION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Mining Association, representing the coal owners of Great Britain, has issued the following reply to a statement made by a miners' union official at the recent conference in Llandudno: "In his speech at the Miners' Federation conference at Llandudno on Thursday, Joseph Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, declared that there had been no reduction in the cost of production other than in miners' wages since the reintroduction of the eight-hour day.

"If Mr. Jones will consult the statistical summaries issued by the Mines Department for the first quarter of 1928 (the latest available) he will see that there has been a reduction of nearly 44 per cent, or over 6 per cent, in spite of the fact that the colliery owners have no control over many of the items included under costs other than wages."

BELGIAN STAMP SHOWS STANLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—A new Belgian stamp in remembrance of the explorer, Henry Stanley, the first white man to penetrate the interior of Africa, has been put into circulation. The stamps, which vary in value from 5 centimes to 50 francs, have been put on sale simultaneously in Belgium and in the Congo.

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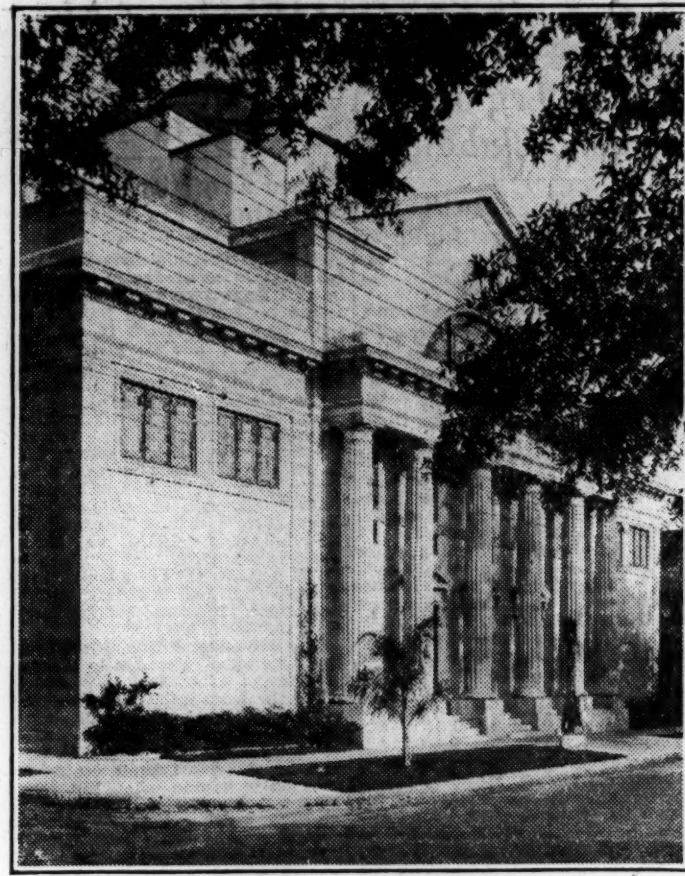
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Russian Fighters Stranded in China

Tarists Attached to Northern Force Have Taken Refuge in Shanghai

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—Defeated, disarmed and deserting soldiers from any number of armies have taken refuge in Shanghai. The Tarists, who are now in the hands of the Chinese, are being held in the city. The Tarists have taken refuge in Shanghai, and the Chinese are now in the hands of the Tarists.

The arrival of the Russians has very greatly aggravated the Russian situation here and the necessity of caring, or trying to care, for them all will prove a temporary setback to the gratifying progress now being made by the Russians in Shanghai. These "white" Russians are a half million, some two and a half months ago, when the northern advance of the Nationalists commenced, they were persuaded to join the Shantung party under the impression that they were about to come to grips with their old foes, the Bolsheviks. They were promised but \$25 a month pay, and that in the Mukden currency of Chang Tso-lin, which few people accepted. Incidentally they never received much even of that doubtful paper money.

But the prospect of "stemming the Red tide in China" meant more than the money to these Russians, many of whom were former officers of the Tsar, some wild-riding Cossacks and others merely "white" refugees who joined Chang Chung-chang for the sake of being fed. Chang's personal bodyguard consisted of half-barbaric Cossacks from northern Siberia, a few of whom still remain with him, a group of the hardest riders in the world. The entire body of Russians with the Shantung soldiers numbered about 200. Of these 500 or 600 are now destitute in Tientsin, several hundred have come here, and the rest have either got into Manchuria or are scattered about the country. All of them have been living for more than two years with the Chinese troops of Chang Chung-chang, subsisting on the roughest of Chinese food, enduring many privations. Such is the horde which has descended upon the Russian Relief Association of Shanghai. "We must take care of them until they can get on their feet," declares Dr. Victor Grosse, head of the associations.

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However severe the strain, it will be met. Successive Ministers of Education have faced the difficulties in this regard, and labored to provide for all the educational needs of the children of this State.

"Sydney High School, when founded 45 years ago, had but 45 pupils. Its roll is now 630, notwithstanding that many intermediate high schools have been established within a few miles of it. A large portion of the State's revenue is required to meet the demands for secondary education. The Government is tackling this problem boldly. The demand for secondary education is sweeping through the country like a tidal wave, and so long as that demand exists the Ministry will strive to meet it."

The importance of the work was further stressed by the Federal Treasurer, Dr. Earle Page; Sir Mungo MacCallum of Sydney University and other representative men.

Madrid Tactful in Its Treatment of Communists

Government Communiqué Reveals Uneasiness Felt in Official Circles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The recent government communiqué relating to a conspiracy "to upset public order" attributed to communistic elements is almost the first to reveal the uneasiness which has long been felt in official circles in regard to the spread of Communism in this country. Even a year ago, the authorities were perplexed as to how to deal with the silent propaganda which was being carried on in the top class hotels, and which appears to have been largely successful in spite of police regulations forbidding meetings, the publication of pamphlets, etc.

A recent visit by your correspondent to the "model prison" in Madrid, a huge building of modern type, however, revealed a far more benevolent treatment of prisoners than is generally allowed in the case of Spain. The cells were large and well lighted, the bedding comfortable, the food good and plentiful, and the men allowed opportunity for earning a small wage by handicraft, against the day of their release.

The official showing the party over the building declared his belief in kindly methods of persuasion rather than cruel treatment, and solitary confinement, he said, was reserved only for the worst cases. The tendency was to improve the prison regime and let the men feel they were after all human beings, whom the state wished to help rather than punish. He expressed his opinion that the Government's chief concern today was how to deal with the hundreds of Communists they were having to keep under restraint and in such a way as not to aggravate the conditions of unrest.

The party visiting the prison came away feeling that Spain, a country where class distinctions are not very marked, has a wise way of grappling with many of its problems, and that if the methods they were allowed to observe without giving the officials any warning of their coming visit, obtain in other parts of the peninsula, the Government need not be overconcerned on the score of communistic propaganda.

AUSTRALIA DEMANDS HIGHER TRAINING

Government Will Do Its Best to Meet the "Tidal Wave"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYDNEY—At the opening of a new building to accommodate the Sydney High School, which is part of the state educational equipment, the Minister for Education, Mr. Drummond, referred to the ever increasing demand for higher training. "The aim of the State is free education for all, and the State is free education from the primary schools to the university," he said, and this involves a great strain on the financial resources of the Government.

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Women Demand Full Equality Within the British Empire

London Conference Reports Progress and Tells of Grievances—"Only a Woman's Voice Can Interpret a Woman's Needs"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"We want front seats at all conferences on Imperial matters," said Miss Ruby Rich, federal vice-president of the Australian Federation of Women Voters, who was attending the fourth annual conference of the British Commonwealth League in London. "Only a woman's voice can interpret a woman's needs."

"The Imperial Conference is not supposed to be directly concerned with women's interests, yet, in 1926, it discussed foreign relations, nationality questions, overseas settlement and workmen's compensation, all fifty-fifty questions. And even when the topics under discussion are not specifically feminine, the Imperial Conference deliberations will always benefit by women's contributions."

Mrs. Carille McDonnell, J. P., of Adelaide, vice-president of the Australian Federation of Women Voters and alternate delegate to Australia to the League of Nations Assembly next September, maintained that no delegation or body of opinion could represent a nation unless it included women. In Great Britain women were more than half the population, and in Australia the women were almost the same. Women's and men's interests were identical, not in water-tight compartments.

The subject of existing legal inequalities between men and women was discussed by Miss Phipps, B. A., standing counsel for the National Union of Women Teachers and editor of the Woman Teacher, who summarized them as follows:

(1) The throne. Although there is no Salic law in Great Britain, brothers take precedence of sisters.
(2) The House of Lords, a seat in which is denied to the 20 or 30 peeresses in their own right.
(3) Trades unions, who do all they can to keep out women printers, tailors, etc. The passing of the Lead Paint Protection Bill in 1926 was really a measure for the protection of men, and shut the women out from a well-paid job.

"The Consideration of Women as Employers" occupied the last part of the conference. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president, who was in the chair, said that the experience of forming the league proved a great success, and if the women's organizations at home and overseas gave it their support, it was bound to go forward. The league fulfilled a real purpose, for not only were women still denied the rights

DANES ORDER NEW LINER FOR AMERICA

Big Vessel Will Carry 1383 and Crew of 385

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Owing to the increasing passenger traffic between the United States and the Scandinavian countries the United Steamship Company, Copenhagen, has decided to build a large new vessel for this route and has sent out specifications to and invited tenders from a number of leading English yards, as well as from yards in other countries.

The boat will serve the route Copenhagen-Oslo-Hallifax-New York. The new liner will have eight decks and will be able to accommodate 110 cabin passengers, 370 tourist class passengers, and 603 third class passengers. The crew will number 385 men.

The equipment will be fully up-to-date, with every modern convenience. Children's saloons in all classes, tennis courts, hall for gymnastics, large swimming bath, etc. The saloons and dining rooms will be large, luxuriously fitted in the first class, but even in the third class there will be four large comfortable saloons.

Where the vessel will be built remains to be seen, but the machinery will in any case be built in Denmark by the Burmeister & Wain Engineering & Shipbuilding Company and it will comprise four Burmeister & Wain Diesel motors, with an aggregate capacity of 22,000 indicated horsepower, which would give a speed of about 20 knots. The vessel will be 560 feet long, 76 feet broad, 28 feet and the tonnage will be 18,000 tons.

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Art News and Comment

Southern California Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Diego, Calif.

THE Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego holds an annual exhibition of paintings, prints, drawings, and sculpture by southern Californians within a radius of 225 miles of San Diego. This year's exhibition, now on view, is more interesting and attractive than any of its predecessors.

This year the eligible works are restricted to one-third the number previously admitted. The artists apparently appreciated the desire to have only the best, and so selected canvases of greater importance. At all events, the show is smaller, but better in the general average and in the goodly proportion of its outstanding paintings in oils.

In the more than 100 examples of oils there are probably 15 which may be called distinguished work. Most of the paintings is true to southern California, and has both vitality and charm. Often the pictures have either been too strong or too "pretty-pretty." Landscapes have always dominated here; such usually has been the subject matter of the better pictures. This year, with the landscapes as good as before, if not better, interpretation through the medium of the human figure is also decidedly better than in the past. While it is encouraging to see a number of the lesser-known artists coming more deservedly to the fore in this show, it is no less so to see in several instances "the leaders" doing the best work they have ever shown.

Conrad Buff

Conrad Buff, who two years ago won the first prize here, is represented by "The Pioneer," wherein a farmer is bent over the plow, making an interesting silhouette against the heavy, pyramidal and almost cubistic peaks beyond. One naturally thinks of Rockwell Kent in looking at this picture, but increasingly realizes a difference; a more natural interpretation, a lovelier feeling for color, in Buff's painting.

The two Botkes set particularly interesting work. Jessie Arms Botke exhibits a brilliantly and decoratively polychrome composition of birds. Cornelis Botke's "Ploughed Field" has been voted by some the best picture in the show. It has a flowing yet virile projection of rolling foothills. Maurice Braun's "Sycamore" has exceptional crispness and snap. Benjamin C. Brown's "Morning Light, Laguna Beach" chimes forth musical notes, with its effulgent blue and burnt-orange tones.

Among the decidedly better figure compositions is Bert C. Cressey's portrait of a brunette in a white dress, composed charmingly with jade-colored ornament and chair against a ground of old gold. The picture is like the most sensitive Monet one could imagine. Some of the other notable pictures are: "The Old Master," by John H. Rich's "Rustic" better than anything else here ever painted. For straight portraiture of convincingly naturalistic treatment this picture, in rich grays and cerise, is hard to surpass. It was awarded honorable mention.

Edward Vyskel

Edward Vyskel is, perhaps, still a bit too much concerned with "prismatic color" in his "Girl in the Garden." However, there is a beautiful all-over effect of light and vibrance. Still farther has Eleanor Colburn gone in her almost cubistic "Primitive Mother." The artist has been awarded the Art Guild Prize. Certainly this elemental style is appropriate to the subject, even if such means become too evidently the end. However, we should rather see the subject painted than in imitation of "the old masters."

"Coast Line, Laguna," by Clarence K. Hinkle of Laguna Beach, is, perhaps, as fascinating for study as any of the canvases. Mr. Hinkle is experimenting more than most of the Pacific Coast artists. He never holds

to any one theory long, but passes on to something new which, at the time, he believes more progressive. This picture illustrates his manipulation of "broken color" in such a way as to project a form, local coloring, atmosphere and all the effects of white light, made up as it is of all the colors of the rainbow. He tries to represent direct and diffused illumination, shadow and even that light which is reflected from a surface into a cast shadow.

The most popular picture in the show is "Desert Dawn" by Fernand Lurgren. It represents dawn stretching just above the horizon, far away across the plains. At one side rises a monumental mesa formation. The cool, low light of night lingers on with its last star.

Paul Lacey was awarded the \$500 Purchase Prize for "Sierra Peaks," a rather objective but beautifully seen picture. It is sympathetic to the medium of heavy, opaque oils, and in harmony with nature's grandeur.

Other Awards

Other paintings in oils which received awards were: "Mistell," by Ann Balthus, given an Honorable Mention; "New Mexican Grandmother," by Elizabeth Sherman, and "The Book," by Hope Mercereau Bryson, both chosen for Art Guild Honorable Mention. "The Pet Cockerel," by Mrs. Ruth Peabody, won a special \$50 prize in the department of water colors. A water color Honorable Mention went to Karl Yens, of Laguna Beach, for his "Jewels of Nature," depicting peacocks in a decorative panel, and a special sculpture prize to Humberto Pedretti, for a bas-relief, "The Head of Christ." Laguna Beach artists won three of the five prizes and an Honorable Mention.

Is there anything significant in the fact that the public made its first choices among the landscapes in its balloting? The second choice was for an almost melodramatic "Glow of Dawn," by Clyde Forsythe, of Los Angeles. A glade with trees here and there called "After Harvest," by William L. Judson, born in England, and now lecturing and writing, as well as painting, and R. Clarkson Colman's "Desert Road," a landscape of California's silvery desert, were the next, tied choices.

This third exhibition has enough examples to be truly representative, but not so many that one cannot grasp the significance of the ensemble. H. C. Bentley of Boston has a collection of southern California paintings which have been going about the country for the past year and it is booked up for over a year to come. Apparently Southern California is already interesting the rest of the country artistically. Certainly San Diego, now more than ever before, proves to us that we are at least on the road toward a positive expression which is unique, progressive and definitely aesthetic, just as the work of some of the painters in New Mexico, the colony in Woodstock, and the people of Brown County, Ind., have their own significance.

The collection will be on view through August.

The Third Woodstock Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woodstock, N. Y.

THE third general exhibition of the Woodstock Art Association at the local gallery marks the high peak for the Independents at the Catskill Mountain Art Colony. This exhibit is characterized by a freedom and buoyancy noticeably in contrast with previous shows. There is a wide variety of work which represents more than 70 artists summering at this colony.

Among the prominent exhibitors, showing for the first time this season, is Eugene Speicher, who has three excellent drawings. Charles Rosen, modernist, has an oil painting titled "Little Italy," one of his courtyard scenes in vigorous coloring and characteristic technique. Another prominent exhibitor is Birge Harrison, whose painting "Quebec" is one of his inimitable moonlight—a blue poem.

Other pictures which stand out for sincerity of conception are "Clouds Over the Sea," by Bertha Scott, done in gray and green and holding the eye and emotions by its simplicity; two "Still Lifes," by Carl Lindlin, in a much happier temper than this artist's usual somber landscapes; "Sunrise," by Wayne Wilhelm, in heavy colors in striking tune with the autumnal storm depicted in the portrait, by Jo Rollo, executed with a subdued coloring, and vigorous because of a restrained technique; "Petunia," by Alice Wardwell, a decorative oil painting with a very light and graceful touch; "Landscape," by Herman More, somewhat somber but a finished canvas in a serious key; "Santa Fe," by J. J. Feeley, a southwestern landscape in heavy browns, painted with a pleasant directness.

There is proof that the artists of Woodstock are not content with their own material. Paul Rohland shows a large canvas, "Porto Rican Village," both Eugene Hastings and H. Gottlieb have painted an old "Roundhouse" in Kingston, and both have succeeded in catching the mood of modern industry on canvas; Peter Mearns has painted "Kingston Road," a display of toy block houses that somehow sticks in the memory after leaving the gallery; J. J. Feeley shows "Sully's Mill Town," a snow-

scape of stark buildings in the stillness of winter.

There are other works one cannot neglect mentioning: Ernest Thurn's black and white drawings, which are both frankness and have been done with a vigorous hand; P. T. Frank's two heads; R. Tandler's landscapes in water color, done with a pleasant freshness of touch; E. B. Winslow's and H. Holmhorst's water colors, all showing a happy approach; Wilfred S. Bronson's excellent drawings of fanciful deep-sea monsters.

Sculpture is represented principally by Paul Fiene, who shows a double life-sized plaster cast of the head of William Shakespeare, and C. Perara, who has a bronze portrait bust. Among the craft workers are Carl Walters, who exhibits some of his unique pottery pieces designed and produced at his new Maverick kiln and workshop. Pamela V. Brown again exhibits a number of her ivory miniature portraits, which cannot fail to please visitors.

Among the other artists represented in this exhibit are Konrad Cramer, Nan Mason, Arnold Bianche, Reeves Brace, Austin Mechlin, Enoch Vogt, Charles Bateman, Judith Smith, Henry Mattson, Jo Cantine,

American Etchings in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THAT ever-broadening circle of persons interested in etchings has had an exceptional treat in the form of an exhibition of "Gravure Moderne Americaine" held at the National Library. The French were interested especially on the grounds: What is the difference between modern French and modern American etching? How does American and British etching compare? Is the small but distinguished group of American etchers living and working in Paris representative of what is being done in America?

Not many months ago a fine exhibition of British etchings was held at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, which evoked from Frenchmen a generous judgment that the British school of etching was the outstanding one in Europe. So comprehensive is this showing of American etching and of such high quality the prints that it must be extremely difficult for the French to choose between the two. There is no doubt, however, that few were surprised at the excellence and breadth of the American etching being done today.

Parisians are proud to find that their old friends, such as Louis C. Rosenberg, Arthur W. Heintzelman, A. C. Webb, Herman A. Webster, and John Taylor Arms, of the colony here, held their own splendidly among the best of their countrymen. Indeed, there were critics who wondered if Rosenberg, with his buildings and small, supporting figures, and Heintzelman, with his portraits, did not rank easily among the first 10 American etchers, if one can judge from such an exhibition. Rosenberg is a master, in type of work a student of Meryon, using the same soft, yet elegant, lines, and deep, persuasive shadow tones. Taking, for instance, Rosenberg's "Porta Ostiense, Rome," we find that, like Meryon, he displays unusual singleness of purpose, a sense of rhythm in architecture and a judicious employment of human figures to give movement and sentiment to his scenes.

The retrospective section of the exhibition is equally enjoyed. The beloved Whistler was long studied, the prints being lent by the French state. Bellows' strong lithographs, Kennell's fine architectural conceptions, Haskell's delicate compositions, and the bolder work of J. Alden Weir and Mary Cassatt were equally appreciated. It was an opportunity which will live long in the memory of Frenchmen to see such a cross-section of American etching during 50 years.

Of the modern Americans who are living in their own country, prints hung by Philip Kappel ("Sail and Steam"), Sears Gallagher of Zorn touch (especially his children by the sea, "West Wind"), and Anton Schütz ("New York 'Skylines'") were given much praise; Kappel for his vision and firmness of line, Gallagher for his fine achievement in expressing movement so clearly, and Schütz for "Maison des Ambassadeurs." To these might be added Frank W. Benson, because of the excellence of his bird compositions, and Frederick G. Hall, who, although his prints were of French scenes, is understood not properly to be a member of the Paris art colony. "Maison des Ambassadeurs," sumably in Dijon, was an example of Hall's very conscientious manner and high technique. His pictures emerge with an air of old-fashioned engravings and yet they have a modern air and ample vitality.

The French would see the American school as more allied to the British, that is, conservative, rather than as having much in common with their own. The French, speaking very broadly, tend more to two extremes: the rapid, sketch-like rush of strokes over a plate and the metallic and ultramodern simplicity of lines often gathered in planes. In other words, were the Anglo-Saxon etchers adjudged a single body, the French could well supply the two wings.



"The Pet Cockerel," by Mrs. Ruth Peabody.

Art and Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ART has of recent years begun to invade (or rather, re-invade) the world of commerce in what seems like real earnest. It is a good omen. Time was when the artist and the artist-craftsman had his definite place in the community, a place no one else could fill and which the humor of the age would not suffer to remain empty. The law governing the relation of supply to demand operated here with unfailing regularity. When artists were needed by society, there was a plentiful supply of them for the community to pick and choose from; as soon as it ceased to employ them—except as a luxury, as it were, the supply failed.

Long ago kings vied with each other and with the great merchant-princes, for the service of master craftsmen, painters and sculptors; while to be taken into the workshop or studio of any of them was the youthful ambition of a large section of the populace. Whatever the eye rested on in those far-off happy days was relatively beautiful—in design, workmanship, ornamentation; and if the eye cannot see ugliness, it taste depends largely on environment.

Nowadays we are painfully struggling to reawaken the aesthetic conscience of the masses, but this can only be done on a large scale if the big shops and offices, the household stores which are directly connected with the daily life of thousands of people, lend their aid.

A move in the right direction was made years ago when the British Medical Association employed Epstein to decorate the exterior of their headquarters in the Strand with the series of now-famous allegorical figures in stone. In selecting England's foremost sculptor to do the work, the association set up a high standard to which subsequent ventures have never quite attained. The new

Reid Street shows how far below it they can fall.

A series of 22 bas-reliefs of children, in cast-iron, has just been set in place round the main doorway of Selfridge's mammoth building in Oxford Street. These were modeled in clay seven years ago by Mr. W. Reid Dick, A. R. A., but this is their first public appearance. The erection of the panels had to be delayed as the building was carried out in sections. Only now is it possible to judge of the whole effect. The children represented are illustrative of sports and industries, and the 22 square panels, in fairly high relief, make a very appropriate decoration for London's most spectacular business house.

Mr. Reid Dick, the sculptor, has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors for the best work of the year on account of these panels. Some time ago, he received a gold medal for his work in connection with the Kitchen memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a very satisfactory sign of the times that a leading "captain of industry" should have commissioned a genuine sculptor to carry out such an extensive piece of commercial decoration.

The reliefs are realistically modeled, and the choice of children as subjects makes this realism particularly attractive. Perhaps the success of this enterprise will start a vogue for children in civic decoration, and we shall see the massive feminine "Agriculture," "Music," "Commerce," "Learning," and whatnot, replaced by dancing babies, in the manner of Bella Robbia, or perhaps even of Donatello.

The Kent Art Association's sixth annual exhibition will be held this year in the Town Hall, Kent, just north of the monument on the main road through the village. Headquarters in the Strand with the series of now-famous allegorical figures in stone. In selecting England's foremost sculptor to do the work, the association set up a high standard to which subsequent ventures have never quite attained. The new

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Two Modern Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE domain of art is spacious and there is room in it for all manner of beauty. Rousseau le Douanier expressed one sort, with enchanting naïveté, and Leonardo da Vinci another, with grave perfection; and Watteau and Cézanne (to take two other names at random) showed yet other aspects of the same elusive thing. The face of beauty changes from generation to generation, and art, in reflecting the feeling of the age, records this change. Our age has many aspects, and our art a corresponding diversity.

How far apart in vision and technique two contemporary varieties can be exemplified by the exhibitions of the work of André Bauchant and of Paul Tchelitchev in the Lefèvre and Claridge Galleries, respectively. André Bauchant began to paint 10 years ago. He is now, we understand, 55. He has worked hard all his life to gain a humble living among the simple people to whom he belongs by birth. There could not have been much leisure for such a life, and it was not until 10 years ago that M. Bauchant even thought seriously of trying to paint. Nevertheless, somehow or other, since then he has managed to teach himself sufficient of the rudiments of art to enable him to hold successful exhibitions in Paris and in London. He has also designed a ballet for Diaghileff—which means that he runs a grave danger of becoming fashionable!

Akin to Rousseau

His purpose in art is the expression of a vision akin to Henri Rousseau's, but more classical, and at the same time, more grandiose than the dear Douanier's. Rousseau satisfied the taste for the fantastic and the exotic, which simple people so often have, by painting magnificent tropical scenes in which tigers and apes, and gigantic feathery trees and immense flowers were arranged in dazzlingly beautiful designs. M. Bauchant turns to the antique world for subjects in which to express the same craving for "imaginative beauty": "Bataille des Thermopyles," "Bataille de Salamine," and "Apollon sur son char," three of his most ambitious compositions on classical themes, are among the most successful of the many interesting canvases shown.

It is along this line that the greatest possibility of further development lies, we feel, for this original painter. This is his genre; the personal style he has evolved. In landscape work he is overshadowed by the artist forerunner, Rousseau. Indeed, it is difficult to see how this could be avoided. Rousseau must influence all our modern "primitives." M. Bauchant's flower pieces—which local color is painted on all his canvases—have a definite personal flavor, too. They are rather more sophisticated in design than the woodland scenes. The flower shapes are rendered stiffly and formally, the local color is rather flat, and leaves is insisted on and copied as faithfully as possible. The artist seems to be more in control of his medium in these studies than in the fanciful landscapes and to be less hampered by mere technical difficulties.

Paul Tchelitchev

A whole gamut of aesthetic experience separates the art of M. Bauchant from that of Paul Tchelitchev—who shares with him the distinction of having designed one of the new ballets of the present Russian season. If the word "naïve" can be used to describe André Bauchant's charming compositions, the phrase "ultra-sophisticated" can be applied, equally friendly, to M. Tchelitchev's work. Its outstanding feature is its almost entire absence of color. Somber grays and blacks, an inky blue, an occasional hint of dim green and violet—this is his palette.

But it is the curious way in which he models his figures that impresses anyone who sees them for the first time. His canvases are treated before he begins to work with a mixture which includes a proportion of rubber and tarmac as his chief ingredient. This surface is kneaded by him into the shapes other artists convey by draftsmanship, and only then colored, as often as not, in a range of slaty grays, and blacks.

In Sydney, the pioneer was probably Bruce Robertson. Among the members of the group he started are Percy Leason, Herbert Gallop, Eric Scott, Adrian Feint, Squire Morgan, J. Friedensen, F. Warner, F. Walker, Cyril Dillon and Gayfield Shaw. Individuals who stand out are Jessie Leach, David and Harold R. Herbert, two remarkably facile painters, possess splendid qualities in drawing; their work in etching is well handled and their designs are original and interesting.

Australia's most accomplished etcher is Lionel Lindsay, a large number of whose subjects have been drawn, of late, not from Australia, but from Spain. He has the greatest etching knowledge of them and a complete knowledge of the scene and limitations of his medium. He has recently returned to Spain to carry out a large commission for Colnaghis, of London, of 12 drypoints. He is, sure, before very long, to be well-known in the United States.

Wood Engravings of Paul Nash

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN exhibition of the wood engravings of Paul Nash has been opened at the Redfern Gallery. The event is timely, for the revival of interest in wood engraving as an art form has been markedly evident during recent years, and is at present at its climax. One of the most satisfactory results of this revival is the growth of an important English school of wood engravers, of which the brothers, John and Paul Nash, are the two most vital influences. Their prints have come to be recognized as the choicest specimens of the art as it is practiced in England today.

Paul Nash's exhibition contains all the important work he has done in this medium since 1919. It is possible, therefore, to observe his gradual development in craftsmanship, to see how he has little by little succeeded in making his tools and the block of wood completely subservient to his aim. Craftsmanship is the one vital necessity in this branch of art. You cannot cut things over in wood. The slap-dash school of painters have to let wood-cutting alone. A slipshod method of draftsmanship—which is often euphemistically styled spontaneity and naïveté—appears as impertinent crudity in the uncomprehending black and white of a print.

Test of Technical Skill

An engraving, in wood or steel, is, above all else, a test of technical skill. Only someone who has learned his trade in the art schools, who has discovered by painstaking labor how to deal efficiently with technical difficulties and not merely how to avoid them by the copious use of the valuable modern device of "simplification" and "distortion," can hope to succeed as an engraver. And it is erroneous to think that "fine" drawing is uncalled for, or that delicate nuances of expression cannot be conveyed in such inflexible material. One glance at Paul Nash's "Still Life, No. 1" or at the exquisitely fragile "Bouquet," two of his latest productions, settles that question once and for all.

Wood engraving is a medium pe-

culiarly suitable to book decoration, and leading publishers of the day and the owners of private presses have been among the first to recognize this. Hence the number and variety of beautiful editions de luxe which have been issued within the last few years. The publication by the Nonesuch Press of the First Book of Genesis, with 12 wood engravings by Paul Nash as illustrations, is the most striking and ambitious of the ventures.

Impressive Plates

These impressive plates (which are included in this exhibition) show the artist's imaginative power, and how fluently he can manipulate his semi-abstract designs until they become expressive of the most grandiose conceptions. "The Dry Land Appearing" takes one's breath away because of its dynamic quality, and yet the design is of the simplest. The whole thing resolves into a mere collection of interrelated pyramidal forms; nevertheless, the waters shape the uprisings land, the land gives form to the retreating waters under one's eye, as it were.

"Fish and Fowl," in the same series, has a delicious lyrical quality; bird forms wheel upward, curves fish leap down into the virgin ocean, joyous life permeates the two elements—only a master of his craft could convey all this in a wood engraving four and a half inches long by three and a half inches wide, and only a rare artist in the true sense of that much abused word could do it with such poetic directness.

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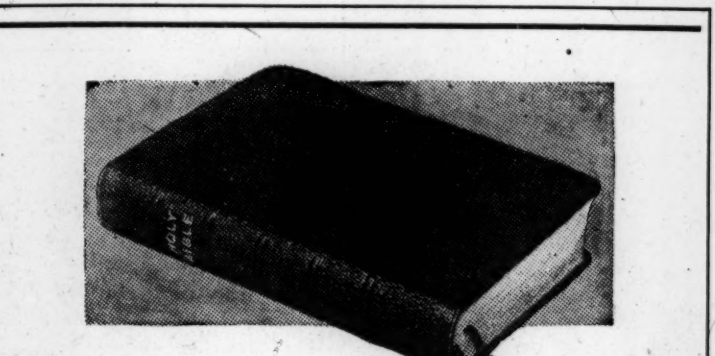
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Musical Box

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL
Part III

THE scene before us when the little curtain was drawn aside from the musical box stage was a lovely old Italian garden.

Beyond a stretch of velvet lawn were some marble stairs leading upward to a raised terrace, and on the terrace stood a little drummer boy, resplendent in blue and silver.

He was beating a rousing tattoo on his drum.

Ta, Ta, Ta, Ta! Ta, Ta, Ta, Ta! It sounded just as though he were trying to awaken a little marble statue half hidden in a flowery bush of oleander.

The statue was the dearest little boy you have ever seen. He was laughing and bending slightly forward as though ready for instant flight.

His face was turned toward the drummer boy, and it seemed as though every minute the tattoo of the drum must awaken him to life.

And everywhere in the grass were flowers: primroses, violets, pansies, pink, roses, delphiniums, hollyhocks, peonies, phlox.

It was a riot of color.

We clapped our hands in delight, and Bubble and Squeek thumped their tails up and down on the floor, which sounded as good as clapping.

"Why, this is charming!" said Mummy.

"It is wonderful, isn't it?" whispered Daddy. "I have heard of only one musical box like this one, and it belonged to Louis the Fourteenth."

"I remember hearing about it, too," said Mummy. "It was made by a Frenchman called Desnoettes."

"Perhaps it is the same one," I whispered.

Jo nudged me excitedly.

"Look!" he said. "Oh, look!"

And he pointed to the drummer boy.

The drummer boy was walking slowly down the marble stairs, and when he reached the lawn below, he stooped down and picked up something from the grass.

A Beautiful Little Doll

We strained our necks to see what it was, and as he held it up we saw it was a doll, a beautiful little doll.

The drummer was examining it very carefully, and then I saw that one of its arms was missing.

Suddenly the drummer boy stooped down again and picked up something else.

"It is the doll's missing arm," I said breathlessly.

And then, all of a sudden, there came the sound of running footsteps, and a little girl with golden hair came hurrying down the marble stairs.

She ran right up to the drummer boy and held out both her arms for the doll.

But the drummer boy shook his head quite sadly, and he pointed meaningfully to the broken arm.

The little girl seemed grieved at the mishap, for she child and she stood a moment clasping and unclasping her hands as though wondering what to do next.

Suddenly she snatched the doll from the drummer and running to the further corner of the lawn she flung herself face downward on the grass.

The little drummer boy watched her gravely; his face was full of sympathy.

The cherub on the pedestal was looking directly at the little girl too, and it seemed almost as though he were not smiling quite as much as he had been smiling before and even the flowers—the primroses, the violets, the pink, the roses, the delphiniums, the hollyhocks, the peonies and the phlox—seemed to lift their heads a little higher as though they wanted to reach out and do something for the little girl.

Suddenly the little drummer boy seemed to get an idea, and rising up to his full height he beat a rousing tattoo on his drum.

Ta, Ta, Ta, Ta! Ta, Ta, Ta, Ta! The whole garden seemed to be aroused to action.

The conductor of the orchestra began waving his stick excitedly, and the big drum and the trombone and the violin and the flute all began talking at once. The music they made seemed to sing the words: "Wake up! Wake up!"

And the drummer boy went on beating his drum so hard and so vigorously that every minute you thought he must beat a hole in his drum.

"Oh, look, look!" I said, and I clutched tight hold of Jo.

The little cherub on the pedestal was stirring.

"Ge! The pedestal's alive," Jo said.

And it was quite true. The cherub on the pedestal was moving.

He put out first one foot and then another, and all of a sudden with one bound, he jumped off his pedestal and alighted on the grass.

He ran straight over to where the little girl with the golden hair still lay face downward on the grass, and he bent over her in a pitying and protecting manner.

jumped some little garden people, hardly bigger than babies, and they were all made of flowers, and a violet began to dance with a pansy, and a pink with a rose, and a delphinium with a hollyhock, and a peony with a phlox.

We longed to go on the stage and join them all. I know that my toes were beginning to dance to the music, and so were Jo's, and I heard Daddy tapping his feet on the ground, too. So I knew that he felt like that, too.

It was a beautiful dance of the flowers.

"Why doesn't the little girl get up and join them all?" whispered Jo. "She's missing a lot sitting like that in the grass."

"She is getting up," I said, and suddenly the little girl got up off the grass, and as she did so the music struck one chord, and the flower children stood stock still, and the cherub stood stock still, and the drummer boy stood stock still.

Like a Mountain Stream

The drummer was the first to move. He gravely took the doll from the cherub, and looked at it for a long minute. Then he handed it back and pointed meaningfully to each flower in turn.

Everyone seemed to be waiting expectantly.

Even the music seemed to be waiting.

And then I think the music felt that something must be done, for suddenly without any warning it struck up again. This time it sounded exactly like a mountain stream rippling over stones.

The cherub lifted his head a minute, as though trying to catch its message with them, but on this day it was flower in turn, and when it had passed through all their hands, a pansy gave it back to the cherub.

After he had looked at it long and searchingly, the cherub seemed satisfied.

The music died down and the curtain fell, and on the curtain were written some more French words, which Daddy said meant, "End of the Play."

The stage receded quickly back into the musical box. There was a click, and the whole thing shut up with a snap.

"Oh, Daddy!" we said, "Is that all?"

Daddy nodded. "But remember," he said, "that the grandfather clock has other secrets. And I have an idea."

"Write a letter to Jane and Christopher C. through the Mail Bag, telling them what you have discovered, and then perhaps you will hear from them again. You remember, they have found out three of the secrets the old grandfather clock spoke about, and perhaps they will help you to find the others, too."

Jo and I thought it was a beautiful idea. We hurried off to write our letter, and perhaps, if you watch the Mail Bag, you will find it there quite soon.

(The End.)

The Jolly Wood Choppers

WELL, children, what shall it be this afternoon?" asked Daddy of George and Mary as he came in the house one Saturday afternoon.

The children had been looking forward to this afternoon all week, for on Saturdays, when Daddy came home from the office at noon, he usually spent the rest of the day romping with them, but on this day it was raining hard, which didn't make it very pleasant to go outdoors to play.

George was the first to speak. He had been playing with one of his mechanical toys most of the morning, while Mary and Margaret, their younger sister, who was now having her nap, had played with their dolls.

"I'd like very much to make some kind of a mechanical toy—something that would really go," he said.

"Yes, something we could all help to make, and could all play with," chimed in Mary.

Daddy scratched his head and thought for a moment.

"Please, Daddy, think hard," piped up a small voice from the doorway, and there stood Margaret, who had finished her nap and was ready to join in the fun.

"Well, children, I think I know of a jolly little toy, one that works, too, and one that you could all help to make," said Daddy. "And it won't cost anything, for I believe we can find all the things we need right here at home."

"Oh, what is it?" asked all three children, almost in one breath.

"Well, you might call it 'the jolly wood choppers,'" said Daddy. "For they will chop wood as long as you wish, and you will never hear a word of complaint from them."

"Can I help too?" asked little Margaret.

"Yes, indeed," said Daddy. "You may ask Mother for three of her clovepins, for we shall need them

holes, one in each clothespin, as shown in the sketch (figure A). These holes were bored at an angle so that they might receive the axes, later on."

Next Daddy showed them a little drawing he had made of a clothespin man. Mary copied this sketch

clothespins, or come out on the other side, which would make it necessary to file them off," said Daddy.

"Now we need chopping block, don't we?" asked Mary.

"Yes, that is made by cutting down one of the clothespins (figure B) and fastening it exactly in the center of the top slat with one small brad," replied Daddy.

This was quickly done, and George was soon busy whittling out two axes for the choppers. Mary helped to finish them with sandpaper, while Margaret helped by picking up the chips and putting away the pen and ink and the crayons. The proper length of the handles was gauged by trying out each one alternately with the head of the ax resting on the block, and having the man for whom it was intended bend forward as if in the act of chopping. The handle was made long enough to allow it to stick into the hole that had been drilled in the pin. Both axes, when completed, were fastened securely in place with a little glue.

"Now, Mary, if you will take hold of one of the slats, and you, Margaret, grasp the end of the other, you will see, by working them back and forth, that the woodsmen may be kept hard at work."

Sure enough, the little wood choppers were soon hard at their task, and George, seeing his two sisters so busily and happily engaged, told his Daddy that he guessed he would have to make another for himself, for now that he had learned how, it was really quite an easy toy to make.

Fun With Silhouettes

A silhouette is a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black or some other uniform color, the dictionary tells us.

Making silhouettes will provide great fun at a party, or just among the family. Take a packet of colored, shiny, kindergarten paper-folding squares. They will be blue, red, yellow, purple, bronze and perhaps other shades. Fasten a small sheet to a convenient screen or wall, place a box on a chair in front of it, and a small table in front of that, to hold the reading lamp or any safe, portable light.

Have ready all your dollies, kew-

pie, teddy-bears and other toy animals. Choose one to experiment with, standing it up on the box, notice just where its shadow falls on the sheet, then carefully move it the other one a jolly red cap, a brown coat, and green trousers. George had been busy cutting out two strips of wood, each 10 in. long, 1/4 in. thick, and 3/4 in. wide, and had sandpapered them down smooth so that they fitted easily in the slots in the clothespins.

"Now, George, you may fasten the little men to the two strips of wood. Have them stand about five inches apart, and keep the sticks about 3/4 of an inch apart. The reason for using small brads is because larger nails might split the

with pen and ink on two of the clothespins, while Margaret used some of the colored crayons to give one little man a blue cap, bright green coat and brown trousers, and the other one a jolly red cap, a brown coat, and green trousers. George had been busy cutting out two strips of wood, each 10 in. long, 1/4 in. thick, and 3/4 in. wide, and had sandpapered them down smooth so that they fitted easily in the slots in the clothespins.

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MY TOYS

I HAVE SO MANY PLEASANT TOYS AND ALL OF THEM I LOVE—THERE'S JUMPING JACK AND DOBBIN AND PUSS AND PETER DOVE—WE PLAY TOGETHER HAPPILY, I KNOW THEM ALL BY NAME AND WHEN I'M GROWN TO BE A MAN I'LL LOVE THEM JUST THE SAME.

THEY SAY THAT GROWN UP PEOPLE PUT ALL THEIR TOYS AWAY AND DO SO MANY OTHER THINGS THEY HAVEN'T TIME TO PLAY. BUT I, WHEN I AM OLDER, TO KEEP MY PLEASANT TOYS WILL HAVE A SHOP OF PLAYTHINGS FOR OTHER GIRLS AND BOYS.

BEATRICE AND BARBARA BROWN

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HIGH MONEY

RATES CHECK

OPERATIONS

Stock Market Price Move-

ments Irregular—Tone

Firm at Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—High

money rates continued to have a

restrictive effect on trading in today's

stock market. Marking up of the

money renewal rate to 7 1/2 per cent,

the highest since the first of the

month, brought a flurry of selling

which relieved the market of a

somewhat more plentiful supply com-

ing in at that figure. Prime mercan-

tile and bankers' acceptance rates held

firm. Sale of sterling around the low

level for the year aroused hopes in

speculative quarters of a return flow

of gold from England in the near

future, but leading bankers were not

quite so optimistic.

Outside the stock and money mar-

kets, chief speculative interest cen-

tered in a further break in the

in cotton, part of which was recovered.

In the morning selling movement,

National Tea was driven down

6 points. Chert was down 12 points

low at 70, Lehigh Valley 5, du Pont 4

and Montgomery Ward and Case

Threshing 3 each. In the subsequent

recovery, New York Central, du Pont

and the rails centered largely in the

main grain. Substantial gains also

were recorded in several specialties.

Coty, Murray Corporation, Interna-

tional Silver and Pittsburgh Coal, all

up 3 points or more.

Chrysler raised its heavy selling

after its initial spurt of 4 points, but

offerings were all absorbed, and the

price held above Saturday's closing

price. General Motors, under

pressure for a time, but like-

wise received good buying support.

The closing was firm, with

issues like U. S. Steel, which touched

145, were bought in the last hour when

traders showed an inclination to shut

aside, temporary at least, the

question of the money problem and follow

the lead set by various popular stocks.

Warner Brothers Pictures A shot up

more than 20 points, and

Motors, American Smelting and Best

& Co. also responded to accumulation.

Total sales approximated 1,600,000

shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,

with sterling cables quoted unchanged

around \$4.85 1/2.

The bond market opened the week

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Close
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Close
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1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Close
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2

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1000 Adm. Bldg.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2

STEEL TRADE

Other Barometers Show Declines—Scrap Scarcity Felt—Freight Rate Change

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The high rate of steel output production continues to be the leading feature of the situation in this industry.

Whereas other barometers for July have shown declines, production of iron gots forged ahead. It gained 2 per cent in July following a record high output.

The 3,811,573-ton output of last month was 19 per cent larger than in July of last year. Last year there had been a decline of 10 per cent from June to July. Production of steel in the first seven months of the year has exceeded by 1,600,000 tons the corresponding period of 1927.

Other barometers revealed declines for July. Pig iron production declined 1 per cent in daily rate, and the United States steel mill output of iron and steel was down 6,682 tons, or to 3,670,927 tons. It had been predicted that a gain by 70,000 tons would result. However, changes from month to month of under 100,000 tons are without especial significance.

The considerable gain in steel output of more than 100,000 tons of interest. From 1923 to 1927, which have been regarded as normal post-war years, July production was at the low of the first seven months in all cases and in fact was the low of 12 months except in 1927, when the valley point was reached. However, the increase in production last month caused some surprise since weekly reports during July had indicated no change.

Weekly estimates have been on the pace of the steel corporation. It is apparent that the gain among the independent producers has been the leading factor.

Scrap Scarcity. The most noticeable change in steel during the last week has been in iron scrap, particularly at Pittsburgh.

The market is the most excited since 1924 when heavy melting steel scrap sold at \$15, delivered at \$16 and \$18 in July, and \$22 at the end of the year.

At present heavy melting steel is selling at \$16 a ton, Pittsburgh, compared with \$14 two weeks ago. The immediate reason of the rise was the purchasing of scrap by the steel makers of Pennsylvania and Baltimore. Ohio roads direct by the steel makers, none of this falling into the hands of dealers. This scrap had been hoarded by dealers and their failure to get hold of it suddenly called attention to a scarcity of scrap.

More scrap has been exported from this country than ever before. Scrap has been a large part of our total exports and shipments have been made from American ports having never before been the outlet for such products.

Makers of special analysis steel are about to put into effect new steel providing for particular contents of carbon, silicon, manganese and other elements. Charles F. Smith, a tonnage expert, says that the new steel will probably be made to apply on these exports.

A big iron buying movement is well in progress. Scrap at Chicago, where there were 150,000 tons, while nearly 100,000 tons have been sold at Cleveland during the last fortnight. Sales at New York so far this month have been averaging 15,000 tons weekly.

Railroad Freight Rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission is considering a new set of railroad freight rates on iron and steel, which would be based on a strict mileage plan. Rates from New England to Pittsburgh would be 10 cents higher, while rates from the West would be raised from 22 to 26 cents while the Ohio short haul rates would be abandoned. The new rates will be heard in October and November.

If the plan goes through it will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the various steel trades of each country and their relations to each other, an epoch perhaps as important as that which began with the abandonment of the "Pittsburgh plus" system of selling.

The nonferrous metals are in price much the same as last week. Lead at East St. Louis is 50¢ a pound, at 53¢ 1/2 at the New York price is the same at 62¢ a pound. Makers of lead-covered cable have been the principal purchasers.

About one-third of the September copper requirements of consumers are under contract. There has been a slight improvement in the volume of sales. Prices are unchanged at 14¢, delivered to the Connecticut Valley, and the c. i. European ports. Export sales have been averaging 120 tons daily.

Tin continues strong. Stocks of sales zinc decreased 225 tons during July to 42,210 tons. Production during the month was on the wane as the number of active refiners at the end of the month was 62,384 as compared with an average of 65,864. Zinc was sold at 62¢ a pound, East St. Louis, last week.

CHICAGO

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

Investment Securities

Members of the New York, Boston & Chicago Stock Exchanges

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SCOTTISH WOOLEN INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Most Tweed Makers Running Full—Fine Cheviots Lead

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARWICK, Scotland.—There is a fairly optimistic feeling in regard to the Scottish woolen industries just now.

Most of the tweed manufacturers have their looms full going on orders for the winter season of 1928-1929, but with some firms different districts report that for that season are not committed to hand so well as was at one time expected, and there is just a possibility that the season will not last so long as it did last year.

On the other hand, manufacturers of their representatives who have been in London showing their ranges for the spring season of 1929, have generally met with satisfactory results. Those who produce the best of the Scotch tweed have been successful in the buyers and those who make the medium and coarser qualities have been less successful.

Botany wardens and fine cheviots of a fancy character are most wanted, particularly those of decorative silk and fine hosiery, and the demand for standing novelties have been seized upon. The better-class makes have been well taken up by overseas buyers.

Business with the United States and Canada is being well maintained. Trade is doing better in Germany and Central Europe, and a fair amount of business is being done in lightweight wools with South America and Japan. All the results have been good, and the Scottish tweed trade is keeping firm in price, and it is not expected that there will be any easing for some time to come.

In the ordinary departments of the hosiery and underwear trade, manufacturers are doing better, but some firms are keeping their machinery almost full running, particularly in the fancy goods department, trade is very good.

Knitted wools have found favor and are in great demand in both home and foreign markets. Ladies' pull-overs, jumpers and costumes are wanted, and over the issue has been working in the pace with the demand. Buyers from the United States and other foreign centers are visiting the factories.

PROF. FISHER'S NEW WEEKLY PRICE INDEX

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1913 as the basic 100, instead of 1914 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparison of the index with the index of the dollar, and relative and subsequent to 1926.

Following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relation of the index to the index of the last several years commencing in January, 1923, and the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

Purchase Index

1920-May (peak) 163.3

1922-January (low) 102.2

1923-January (low) 102.2

1924-January (low) 102.2

1925-January (low) 102.2

1926-January (low) 102.2

1927-January (low) 102.2

1928-January (low) 102.2

1929-January (low) 102.2

1930-January (low) 102.2

1931-January (low) 102.2

1932-January (low) 102.2

1933-January (low) 102.2

1934-January (low) 102.2

1935-January (low) 102.2

1936-January (low) 102.2

1937-January (low) 102.2

1938-January (low) 102.2

1939-January (low) 102.2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

(Continued)

NACHMAN'S

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The Leading Department Store on the Virginia Peninsula

Smart, Stylish Merchandise

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Merchandise of Undisputed

QUALITY

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RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.

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Try Our Service

Gas—Accessories—Oil

PHONE 902 ROAD SERVICE

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The Malvern Shop

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GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE

FAMOUS PHOENIX

and McALLUM CO.'s Males

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Kayser's Silk and Rayon Underwear

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and Value at

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City in

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See our advertisement under

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and Delicatessen

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WRIGHT COAL AND

WOOD COMPANY

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WM. J. NEWTON

FLORIST

111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24548

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SWOPES

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HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER

Rug Cleaning & Storage Co.

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MADISON 629 MADISON 630

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

(Continued)

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Smart Feminine Apparel

Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves,

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Gowns, Everything necessary for My

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Electrical Refrigeration

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CLARKSBURG

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Greater Store

for All the Family Now

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STORES: 518 20th St.

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Huntington's Newest and Most

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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

ADOPTION

THOROUGH education and home offered by schoolmistress to one or two girls over 10 years of age; allowances made for clothing, food, etc. Box K-1875, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AGENCIES WANTED

SELLING AGENCY wanted or act as representative for firm of regular, undoubted references and progressive. MORRIS, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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1 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W. 5. Kelvin 8011. A WELCOME is extended from these two attractive quiet hotels, with all the comforts of a home; gas fires in bedrooms. Terms from 8s. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

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Pleasantly situated, good location, central

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—First-class private hotel, excellent

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heating, constant hot water, radio, electric

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Phone Park 8888. Apply Miss Manners.

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A charming guest home overlooking Ken-

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location; inclusive terms from 3 guineas a week.

Phone Park 8888. Apply Miss Manners.

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Two minutes from Earl's Court Station.

Inclusive terms from 3 guineas per week, or

10s. per day; central heating, gas fires, con-

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cuisine of the best; very comfortable beds.

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Lift; gas fires; bedrooms with baths

attached; night porter; experienced

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cellent table and service; English menu, constant

hot water, gas fires, central heating, electric

lighting, constant hot water, radio, electric

cuisine of the best; very comfortable beds.

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LONDON—Quiet home for study and

for those needing rest and relaxation. A

beautiful and most comfortable private

residence; personally recommended for ex-

cellent table and service; English menu, constant

hot water, gas fires, central heating, electric

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Ether

Ether is said to be vibrating incessantly, every particle moving with the velocity of light—186,000 miles a second. A distinguished natural scientist insists that there is "as much energy in a pin's head of ether as would be evolved by 1,000,000-horsepower dynamo working for 40,000,000 years."

Detroit News: "The hostess was the cynosure of all eyes," says a society writer, describing an embassy reception. They probably wondered which fork she would pick up.

Roads of Rubbish

Salt Lake City has splendid roads that have been built of rubbish. The material is leveled by means of a drag—stoves, baby carriages, bedsteads, etc., being placed by hand. The dump is then rolled with a 15-ton steel roller, which so smashes everything that it packs even more easily than gravel as a foundation for a screened gravel surface.

Florida Times-Union

Member when the family used to group on the front porch to have a kodak picture taken on Sunday? Try to group 'em these days.

"Domesday Book"

The "Domesday Book" was compiled by order of William the Conqueror, and contains the record of the great survey of England, made between 1084 and 1086, to determine the amount of tax due the crown. The original manuscript consists of two volumes. Some of the counties of England were omitted from the survey, though the reason for this is unknown.

Springfield (O.) Sun: It isn't doing the great business any good to have all our presidential candidates born in such humble homes.

Virgil's Great Epic

Virgil's most important poem, the "Æneid," is a great national epic, recounting the story of the coming of Æneas from captured Troy to Italy, where, after long wanderings, he found a new home.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The suburbanite who is satisfied with his lot probably lived in the town a couple of years before he bought it.

"Movietone"

The "Movietone" calls for the reproducing of sound in terms of light. By electrical rays the voices of characters acting in a play are photographed on the edge of the sensitized celluloid film simultaneously with the action of the characters.

Wall Street Journal: An Englishman claims that our speech is frequently ambiguous. No doubt he refers to such terms as "easy payments."

Panama Canal

The total length of the Panama Canal, which was opened on Aug. 15, 1914, is 50.3 miles.

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

A Book Idea for Every Day

AUGUST
My books are good companions that help in work or play. They're rich in golden treasure which they gladly give away.

Monday
OF COURSE, you go to the public library for books, but it is nice to have a library of your own. It is a good plan to change your books by different subjects. Put your story books together, plan a special place for the school books, and group the poetry books in another corner. If you have several books about animals or birds, keep them together for reference. Summer is a good time to look over your books, repair them neatly, keep them clean, and arrange them in an attractive way. Then you will be proud of your home library.

Tuesday
Have you a catalogue of your books? You may make one from a small blank book or from paper cut into pieces of a certain size tied together and with covers of colored cardboard. Find a verse about books or an appropriate picture for the covers. Print headings every few pages in the catalogue, one for Fiction, Poetry, Nature Stories, Things To Do, Travel Stories, and other subjects. Under each heading write the name of the book you own which belongs to that subject, with the names of the author and publisher. Whenever you buy a new book, write in the catalogue, under the name of the book, the date on which you added it to your library.

Wednesday
Did you ever play Mother Goose Games? One child thinks of a Mother Goose character and verse which she wants to imitate. She must not say anything but she goes through all the motions and expressions that belong to the person in the verse she has chosen. The other children try to guess the character she is representing. For instance, Little Blue Bird will make believe bow an an, chirp the cow out of the corn, and so on. Mistress Mary will tend her flowers. Or if you choose to play you are little Jack Horner, you will pretend that you are eating a pie, and you must look pleased and surprised when you pull out a plum. The players must not speak or laugh while they are acting out the verse or they lose their turn.

Thursday
Have you a scrapbook of authors? You will find many pictures of the different writers in their homes in magazines and newspapers. Try to find the pictures of the authors who have written the books in your own library. Paste the pictures on one page of your scrapbook and on the

The Monitor Reader

- | Check These You Can Answer | Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage? |
|--|---|
| 1. What is a good fertilizer for gladioli?—House and Garden. | 10 |
| 2. What is the derivation of "cordial"?—Word a Day. | 10 |
| 3. What tremendous per cent of the business in the United States is done by corporations?—Editorial. | 10 |
| 4. How has the main thoroughfare of Washington, D. C., benefited by prohibition?—Prohibition Fruitage. | 10 |
| 5. What unusual food is served by a prominent railroad?—Odds and Ends. | 10 |
| 6. What is the flower referred to in "Hiawatha" as "White Man's Foot"?—House and Garden. | 10 |
| 7. Whom does Frank Rutter regard as the world's kindest and wittiest man?—Home Forum. | 10 |
| 8. What remarkable find was made in the shop of Gulab of Mhow?—Antiques Page. | 10 |
| 9. Of what does the celebrated chapter on the "Snakes of Iceland" consist?—Sayings. | 10 |
| 10. Where were the "little troubles" going that Mary Jane met?—Lighter Vein. | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Idea

Although many consider this word difficult to define adequately, it is generally conceded to be an image or picture formed in consciousness through perceptions of sight.

The Greek *idea* (idein) is translated to see, and it is accepted as true that the mental vision is the truest seeing.

Plato presented an interesting conception when he said that ideas were patterns existing in divine intelligence—of which all material forms and embodiments were but objectifications. The modern use of this word is simple compared with the paradox involved in Plato's conception (assigning a spiritual causation of matter), and touches it only at the point of considering an idea as mental rather than physical.

Popularly it is used as synonymous with thought, conception, opinion, or fancy, although its use to denote a reflection of mind is one which is strictly accurate.

Account the second syllable, i-de-a. Sound the i as in ice, e as in eve, a as in sofa.

"And thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see
Th' idea (idea) of his purest glory."
—SPENSER.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

WHEN we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each one of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work.—STEVENS

In Lighter Vein

Once a Week

Customer—"Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as 12 eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?"
Poultry Seller—"Yes, ma'am?"
Customer—"Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them, and sometimes none at all in one day?"

Poultry Seller—"I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs as I did."—Exchange.

Shipping Relief

Shipowner: "We must have government aid! Congress doesn't realize how expensive it is to operate a ship. Why, barnacles alone cost American ships \$100,000,000 a year!"
Congressman: "You ought to cut that item down. Use a cheaper grade of barnacles, or get along with fewer of them."—Life.



Beginner: "I haven't made much progress this morning."
Caddy: "No, sir—yours 'as bin all ground work!"

Two Tails

Ronald's mother took him to the Zoo and he greatly enjoyed watching the various animals, but his face was a study when he came to the elephant and he turned to his mother and said: "Look, it's got a tail at both ends."

Correct

Visitor: "I suppose you know the alphabet, little girl?"
The Pride of the Family (aged 5 years): "Oh, yes!"
"What letters come after 'A'?"
"All the rest!"

Til for Tat

Visitor (surveying room): "This is er-hardly what I was led to expect from your advertisement."
Landlady: "Well, you ain't the gentleman I thought you was from your letter!"—Passing Show.

The Long and Short of It
Dad: "That's a short dress you're wearing."
Daughter: "Well, it'll be long before I get another one!"



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends on a Smile

Kansas City, Mo.
The spontaneous expression of gratitude of an entire city for the smiling and faithful service of an individual is something to observe with joy and remember with more than passing appreciation.

A traffic policeman stood day after day, rain or shine, at his centrally located post here for years. Not a downtown driver of a car, and hardly a pedestrian, but had been the recipient of his ready smile and friendly wave of the hand. Thousands knew his happy greeting daily, and the public had come to regard this broad-shouldered servant of the law as its generous and personal friend.

One day recently, in his effort to apprehend daring law violators, this man, known as "Happy" Smith, made the supreme sacrifice.

His city arose as one person in its praise of him and practical support of his wife and five children. Voluntary contributions poured into a fund started by a daily paper; individuals, clubs, theaters and business firms gladly sent in their gifts, until \$25,000 was raised. This was established as a trust fund to be divided only when the children have reached their majority. A committee is to handle the money to produce the greatest possible monthly income for them.

In addition to this, a lot in a most desirable part of the city was given; also building materials and service, and there is to be a new two-story, seven-room house entirely adequate and comfortable.

Those who have contended that the world is hard and self-centered must concede that this rendering of dividends on a smile utterly refutes their claim.

Loyal Classmate

THROUGH the loyalty of Wendell Tanderberg, a classmate, Shelburne Zollman, who was obliged to attend all his classes in a wheel chair, was enabled to finish his course at the Stadium High School at Tacoma, Wash., says a contribution from Mrs. A. S. L. At the beginning of each school year, their programs were so arranged that Wendell might be free to take his friend to his classes, this unselfish service continuing throughout both grammar and high school.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover and Agriculture

DOUBTLESS the two features in the address of acceptance of the Republican nomination by Secretary Hoover which have been looked for with the most interest by thoughtful American readers are his utterances on prohibition and on the problem of agricultural relief. Indeed, it may be said that these are the two problems which seem most to concern the American people today. In a way they are sectionally exclusive of each other—that is to say, the great industrial East and the electorates of the great cities generally are little interested in the agricultural problem, but thinking much of prohibition. On the other hand, the residents of the agricultural districts are satisfied with prohibition as an accomplished fact, but clamor for relief from what they hold to be burdens unjustly laid upon their industry. This attitude, while politically unfortunate, is quite consistent with the trend of the human mind to consider only those things which it thinks of immediate importance to its own interests. There cannot, however, be enduring prosperity in either industrial or urban communities if the great basic industry of agriculture in the United States is allowed to languish and to perish. On the other hand, the residents of the agricultural states, satisfied as they are with the results of prohibition, must recognize that it is their duty to come to its defense against the attacks of those who would profit by its overthrow, and those who still cling to the ideas of the foreign communities from which they are sprung.

In his discussion of the agricultural problem, Mr. Hoover does not attempt to minimize its great importance to the Nation. He puts his finger unerringly upon one false premise in the discussion, namely, that agriculture is one industry, and that its ills can be corrected by a single remedy, as perhaps might be those of a branch of industrial activities. The agriculture of the cotton states, corn states, fruit belt of the West, all differ vitally, and each must be treated with reference to its own individual characteristics. Low prices, due to the glut in the market, may affect wheat growers for a succession of years, and yet leave the corn belt or the fruit growers unharmed. Transportation rates, taxes, the limitations of credit, the lack of organized systems of co-operative markets, are all factors which enter into the problem in greater or less degree in different sections and in different types of farming activities.

These facts the Republican nominee points out clearly. There may be, we apprehend, some question as to the equal clarity of his proposals for the correction of the evils outlined. His letter, which necessarily covers all points likely to be at issue in the present campaign, did not offer space and opportunity to go greatly into detail concerning any single problem. It is understood that the rather broad and general outline of recommendations for farm relief given in this document will be elaborated and made more specific in the speech which he is to make at his birthplace, West Branch, Ia., in the very heart of the farming district. Pending that more elaborate discussion, he offers in a general way as a remedy for farm evils such amendment of the tariff as will give the farmer its full benefit, and he lays great stress upon the reduction of the cost of transportation to be obtained by the modernization and increased use of the great system of inland waterways in the United States. As to this, he says: "There is no more vital method of farm relief." The reorganization of the marketing system he pledges himself and his party to undertake, and further he proffers the establishment of a Federal Farm Board, made up of representative farmers with ample authority and resources to aid farmers' co-operatives and pools, and "especially to build up with federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses." The fact that several hundred millions of dollars may be required from the Federal Government by such a program does not deter him. He well says:

With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the Nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the Government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

Secretary Hoover is a realist. To all his ideals, lofty and stimulating as they have ever been, he brings the test of practicability. He approaches governmental problems as in the days of his industrial activity he approached engineering problems. If the end of an enterprise cannot be discerned at the beginning, he undertakes and defends only those steps which may lead on to a clearer comprehension of the final outcome, and lay the basis for ultimate success. Precisely as he sees that agriculture is not a single industry, subject to one infallible panacea for the correction of its evils, he also recognizes that the problems it presents are not invariable, but will change as the future reveals new methods and new needs.

As to this, he says:

I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all

questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

One proposed remedy for the distress of the farmer Mr. Hoover very wisely thrusts aside as unworthy of consideration in a nation cherishing the ideals which have long characterized the people of the United States. Not infrequently it has been urged that agriculture should follow the lead of industry by forming larger units for the purpose of prosecuting its activities. It has been suggested that as individuals in commerce and manufactures are becoming more and more merged in corporations, and these corporations in turn by combinations and mergers are being erected into super-corporations, so the small individual farm should disappear and give place to huge areas cultivated under a single direction. With this Mr. Hoover takes sharp issue. He says:

But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations, it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution.

These words were wisely spoken and at a proper time. There has been a tendency since the agitation of the farm situation became acute to point to a few "bonanza farms" as affording the true solution of the problem, but the United States emphatically does not want the independent individual farmer reduced to the position of a laborer, a tenant farmer, or a peon. The last of these conditions would almost infallibly become his if any system for the consolidation of small farms into huge ones, with the substitution of hired for independent labor, were put into effect. No man is better equipped by experience, and by his capacity to judge of economic conditions, to pass upon this particular remedy than is the Republican nominee. He vigorously condemns it.

While those who regard the needs of the farming community as a paramount issue of this campaign will await with interest, and perhaps with impatience, the further utterances of the Republican nominee on this subject, he has gone far enough in this official enunciation of his views to make clear his deep interest in the problem, and his capacity to grapple with it as Chief Executive of the Nation. He does not promise the impossible. He does not set up a scheme of relief which may be neither politically nor economically feasible. He contents himself rather with outlining those thoroughly practicable methods by which the Government may embark upon a course which will lead to ultimate solution of the problem, and pledges himself and his party to give to them immediate effect.

Getting Rid of Waste

ONE of the great problems which industry is being called upon to solve is the utilization of waste. Striking instances of what can be done in this direction have been disclosed through the use of research methods among many New England industries. A chemical manufacturing plant, as an instance, has discovered that by-products of phosphoric acid production may be made into excellent plaster building blocks. Short lengths of wire discarded by a wire manufacturer were found to be useful as lead wire for radio condensers. A machine company, dabbling in chemistry, developed a gelatinous substance which could be used instead of soldering to close the tops of tin food containers.

It is surprising to what extent what has been known as waste can be utilized. The comparatively little that has been already accomplished is convincing even those who were skeptical that further research and application of a constantly increasing knowledge in chemical processes ultimately will result in a complete elimination of the element in manufacturing which has been looked upon as inevitable "waste." Even now some industries are said to be utilizing 75 per cent of their scrap, at least one having developed a by-product which has grown so popular that it has become its principal product, while a number have introduced side lines which are not only increasing the volume of their business, but also giving employment to a greater number of persons.

Employment Prospects Brighter

THE bracing wind of confidence and hope has begun to stir the hitherto depressing atmosphere surrounding unemployment in Britain. The situation has long been one of much gravity. Not only are over a million people out of work, but a fifth of this large number have little or no prospect of ever making a living where they now are. Many efforts have been made to deal with this state of things, but the measures adopted in the past have been largely of the nature of palliatives. Millions of pounds have been spent upon relief to those out of work, but actions to help them to move into new surroundings where employment is available have been only partially co-ordinated. The very fact that so much has been done for the sufferers where they are has tended to obscure the truth that the world of opportunity lies fair in front and that it is amply wide enough for all. This has been brought out by a board of experts which has now reported thus upon the position:

There are upwards of 200,000 workmen of all ages, many of whom are married, who cannot expect to earn a livelihood from the industries in which they have hitherto been employed. Only for a few of them can we discern any real prospect of regular employment in their own neighborhood. To gain once more a livelihood from work, they will need to move. The majority of them can be absorbed into industry in the ordinary process of the employment market if the industrial community will make up its mind to give them an opportunity. For the younger men there are chances in the overseas dominions which can be made open to much larger numbers; the boys have prospects which can be realized with a small effort; the older and married men will need more conscious effort.

The British Government has set itself to make its share of this effort upon a scale commensurate

rate with the need. Speaking in the House of Commons after the experts' report had been published, Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, outlined a number of far-reaching measures, either already put into operation or about to be started to this end, under which advances of money to cover cost of traveling, removal expenses, needful expenditures, and so on, are to be arranged. These payments are by way of loan, recoverable by easy installments.

At the same time arrangements have been put into operation to deal with other sides of the problem. Training institutions which last year transferred 700 boys from congested coal fields to other centers are to be enlarged. Similarly increased provision is being made for girls. Action is being taken to stimulate the export trade and thus to increase the number of the openings available. The bringing into force of a scheme for reducing local taxation on railways is being expedited on the understanding that the benefit thus conferred is to be passed on to the producer in the form of lower freights for such raw materials as coal and iron.

The Government's "export credits scheme" whereby the state assumes part of the risks on overseas export business is to be kept in operation for another two years, instead of lapsing as it would otherwise have done in September, 1929. Another measure taken is the dispatch of Lord Lovat, Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to endeavor to arrange for increased British emigration.

This means that self-help is to be restored to its rightful position in the national policy. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recalled that, although after the Napoleonic wars Britain was in a much worse position than is the case today, yet it emerged successfully. "A hundred years ago," Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons, "there ensued a prolonged period of hard times and industrial dislocation, incomparably more severe in proportion to the state of our affairs than anything through which we are passing now. But through all these difficulties we made our way—not, indeed, without much suffering and hardship, but nevertheless with perseverance—and so we shall again make our way if we act with courage and resolution." This attitude is one that leads to success. The British Government is adopting it. There need be no doubt that the unemployed will respond. Hope is a great ally. To recognize that success is attainable is to advance far toward it. The cloud may be black, but it has begun to move.

Invigorating the Art of the Dance

AMERICAN Indian ceremonials are matter of first mention in plans which the officers of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration announce through their department of dancing. These will be among the most imposing of the folk-dance spectacles to be produced, according to a remark of Adolph Bolm, formerly of the Russian Ballet, who is assisting in the arrangements. Rather remarkably, a prime artistic concern of the men and women getting up the fair of 1933 is the civilization of the race that opposed the advance of the pioneer. Appreciatively and regretfully, too, no doubt, the president and trustees of the enterprise are attending to this little detail, making amends, perchance, for somebody's having treated as barbaric and contemptible that which was, and still remains, fine and noble.

Strangely, furthermore, Mr. Bolm, who has labored for the last twelve years to further the cause of dramatic choreography in the United States, seems to entertain the same respect for primitive Indian ideas that he does for classic Greek or modern European. It looks as though people were finding a new basis for artistic values, and as though they were seeking for genuineness of expression somewhere beyond rule and dogma, somewhere outside the ken, possibly, of the accepted theorists. For most systems of aesthetics, be their author Aristotle, Lessing or whoever else, may be said to describe an era and to account for a type of social organization, rather than to get at what is fundamental to every period and to every tribe and kindred.

In closer view, it may be that those in charge of the folk spectacles of the exposition realize that the American Indian culture is American, in a very true meaning, no less than Indian. Mr. Bolm, particularly, may have discerned that the reform of the Russian Ballet which took place after the Californian "classic" dancer, Isadora Duncan, visited Moscow and Petrograd, owes less to the historic technique of Attic tragedy than to the actual example of Indian ceremonial. Miss Duncan herself may have fancied that she revived and repeated the movements pictured on Athenian vases, nothing more, in her so-called dance interpretations. All the time, however, she may have been stepping, not, indeed, to the lost melody of the aulos, but to the living rhythm of the tom-tom; improving, too, and invigorating the art of the dance, by assent of the international public.

Editorial Notes

Peace talk has its uses. But there is a more tangible way of showing a desire to obliterate all traces of war in deeds of kindness. Such deeds German and French families will have an opportunity of performing when they take into their homes sixty children from "across the border" for a month's vacation. The plan has official indorsement. It should have world-wide approval.

When Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, becomes head of Florida University on September 1, he will recognize the rich heritage left by the late president of that institution. Dr. A. A. Murphree's work in expanding the university has prepared the way for Dr. Tigert to increase its cultural influence.

That the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has become the world's largest privately owned and controlled corporation emphasizes the increasing interest in communications. This expansion was not made possible by man's desire to gossip, but by talk with a purpose.

As globe trotters increase, international highways wear smoother and broader.

Camping Out With Archibald

III

AS WE sped away from the woods owned by the friendly but commanding Smithers, our first thought was to get as far away as possible before our host of the previous night awoke.

"When he reads my note and finds we've escaped, he is quite capable of setting bloodhounds on our track," said Archibald chuckling. "Only he hasn't any bloodhounds, and his little, fat Sealham terrier only follows scents emanating from the kitchen. However, he might use his motor bike, he's a very determined chap, Smithers is, therefore—let us scorch!"

The word "scorch" was somewhat complimentary as regards Marmaduke. He rarely, even on the best of road surfaces, reached the speed of thirty miles per hour, but Archibald always imagined that his faithful old car was a marvel for speed—when it was in the mood. This morning, Marmaduke was evidently not "in the mood." I imagine he was sulking over his lonely night in the woods. Therefore, Archibald's "scorching" reached twenty miles per hour and there remained.

It was sufficient, however, to get us well along on a main road west before the countryside woke to its daily duties. It was about 8 o'clock when the idea of breakfast buzzed into the car and made itself known. Consequently, Archibald turned the car into a secluded lane just off the main road, and the collapsible stove was again set up. This time there was no hitch about the fire.

"Fill the kettle, old chap," said Archibald, busy with parcels he was removing from the car. Kettle in hand, I surveyed the surrounding country.

"I'm a stranger in these parts, Archibald," I said finally, "perhaps you will kindly indicate the whereabouts of the rippling stream, the bubbling spring or the old oaken bucket."

Archibald laid aside his parcels and surveyed the landscape with me. It was a flat country, and as far as eye could reach there were no signs of stream, spring or pump. A pool near by, covered with a brilliant green scum, was the only water visible. But Archibald was not convinced. "Yonder clump of trees and shrubbery may conceal a farmhouse," he said. "I will take the water bucket and investigate." He vaulted the fence and made his way over a plowed field to the trees about a quarter of a mile away. I watched him disappear in the shrubbery, and immediately came the deep-toned bark of a dog, followed in a moment or two by the hurried reappearance of the seeker after water. The bucket swung lightly in his hand, clear evidence that the water problem was still unsolved.

"The water is there," announced Archibald, as he rejoined me, "the old oaken bucket is dangling in the well, but a large energetic dog with no sense of hospitality is the only inhabitant of the premises. However, we have a bottle or two of lemonade among the stores; that will answer for the time being. And bacon and eggs with honest bread and butter is a good-enough breakfast for any camper-out, what?"

"Absolutely," I said. "Will you sizzle the bacon, or shall I?"

"Have you ever fried bacon?" asked Archibald.

"Not on a collapsible stove," I admitted.

"In that case, I will attend to the bacon. You can try your hand at the eggs. You can't spoil them."

Archibald laid the right. The collapsible stove was responsible for the spilling, not I. At some point in our journey, the stove must have jostled the cardboard box containing the eggs, for when I opened the box, the eggs were in a suitable condition for scrambling or omeletting, had it not been for the admixture of shell. Archibald viewed the wreckage sadly, but soon cheered up. "After all," he said, "eggs are not absolutely essential; bread and butter isn't bad with bacon." Unfortunately, Archibald was wrong. The bread proved to be bad, moldy in fact, and when Archibald sampled the butter, it went to join the bread and eggs in the ditch.

"Never mind," I said, "we still have the lemonade."

Archibald did not reply. He was busy putting out the camp fire and collapsing the stove, and when a camp stove has been well heated—well, I helped with advice, for which Archibald did not seem particularly grateful. It was only when I procured a bucket of water from the green-surfaced pond and deluged the hot stove that Archibald intimated that I might in time be useful. We soon had everything stowed aboard again, and, returning to the main road, Archibald sent Marmaduke spinning along on our quest for a town wherein to break our fast.

Nine o'clock found us still on the quest, and it was not until half an hour later that we discovered a small restaurant open. Our breakfast was not at all that could be desired even by very hungry wayfarers, but, as Archibald said: "In camping out, one must take the sweet with the bitter." However, we stocked up our larder at various shops with bread, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables, and were soon speeding on our way.

We were now in Hampshire, and, running slowly through charming rural scenery, covered something more than fifty miles by midday. As the luncheon hour drew near, we cast about as usual for a suitable place in which to consume our recently purchased supplies. We were still on the main road, but just as we reached the top of a hill from which we could see a town about two miles away, Marmaduke coughed once or twice, there was a sigh, and the engine stopped.

Archibald did various things to various pedals and levers, then he got out, opened the bonnet and had a look at Marmaduke's interior. Suddenly he broke off, went round to the rear of the car and examined the gauge on the petrol tank. Then he came back, his face very red, and said: "Stand by the ship, old chap, while I jigger down to that town yonder and get some petrol."

"Captain," I said, "you've had a strenuous morning. You shall stand by the ship, and I'll do the jiggering." Archibald mopped his brow and smiled gratefully. I started off down the road. It was a very warm day, and the two miles to the town seemed to have more than their proper number of furlongs. There was evidently something going on in the little town (which, as I learned, rejoiced in the name of Middle Wallop), for the main street was crowded with country people and vehicles.

I secured a two-gallon tin of petrol, and started back to Archibald. It was now uphill all the way, and as I toiled along under the midday sun, that two-gallon tin took on an unbelievable weight; but the thought of rescuing poor Marmaduke and Archibald spurred me on. Panting and perspiring, I had covered more than half the way back, when a car came buzzing round a bend, stopped with a shriek of the brakes, and Marmaduke with Archibald at the wheel stood before me!

"Then it wasn't the lack of petrol!" I cried.

"Yes it was, get in," said Archibald. I climbed in with my precious petrol and sank limply on the seat. "It was like this," continued Archibald, as the car went slowly onward toward the town. "You remember Sir Isaac Newton and the apple that fell on his head?" I nodded weakly. "Well, he discovered the law of gravity, didn't he? And—er—that a body immersed in water loses—er—no, that wasn't it—he discovered that when something falls, it reaches the ground, if you follow me—it has to do so because—er—because it can't go the other way, and—"

"My dear Archibald," I interrupted, "will you kindly tell me what Sir Isaac had to do with our lack of petrol? Don't hurry, tell me when you have time."

"I am telling you, old chap. You see, after you had gone, I sat down and rested. Then, after quite a while, an idea struck me, a great idea. I said to myself, here I am at the top of a hill—a winding road descends to the town—Sir Isaac Newton—law of gravitation—a shove to Marmaduke—and here we are! Do you follow me?"

"Archibald," I said, "there are times when I regard the

scintillations of your brilliant intellect with feelings akin to awe. This is one of the times, but why, why didn't you scintillate before I departed for petrol?"

"Sorry, but don't be grumpy, it's all in the camping out," replied Archibald cheerfully.

A few minutes later, Sir Isaac's law deposited us in the main street of Middle Wallop, and we filled up the petrol tank. During the process of filling, I wandered away to buy a London newspaper. When I returned, Archibald was in animated conversation with a tall, bronze-complexioned man whom Archibald introduced as Major Fitzmaurice, and I soon gathered from their talk that the Major was much interested in poultry farming. Archibald informed me later that Major Fitzmaurice was the greatest authority on chickens in southern England. (Archibald himself is an enthusiastic amateur poultry farmer, and once started will talk for hours on the subject.)

"And now, Plumpton," said the Major, after a few minutes more of poultry talk, "I shall be glad if you and your friend will lunch with me at the inn over yonder. After lunch, I'll motor you out to the Agricultural Show where I have an exhibit of Orpingtons, prize winners, all of them."

"We shall be delighted," said Archibald.

I nudged his arm and tried to express pantomimically that Marmaduke, loaded to the gunwales, was, figuratively speaking, tugging at his moorings, but Archibald strolled toward the inn with the Major, oblivious to everything but chickens. I followed; there was nothing else to do, and during lunch absorbed more poultry information than I had ever imagined possible to a mere town dweller.

The Agricultural Show, about three miles out from the town, was an animated affair. There were thousands of rural exhibits, thousands of enthusiastic spectators who evidently had come in thousands of motorcars. It is not strange that in the jostling crowd I finally became separated from Archibald and the Major; but it was rather unfortunate, for as the afternoon wore to its close, I was faced with the problem of footing it back to Middle Wallop or finding the Major's car.

About 5 o'clock I ceased hunting the car and decided to walk back to town. A country lad kindly told me to take a footpath which was a short cut and avoid the main road crowded now with vehicles. He was a pleasant-faced lad, but he forgot to tell me that the footpath ascended steeply until it topped a hill apparently a mile high, and that there the footpath divided into three, with never a signpost to tell me which one led to Middle Wallop.

I took the wrong one, and an hour later debouched into a main road where another pleasant-faced rustic informed me that Middle Wallop was just six miles away in a straight line, not counting the curves. The shades of evening were beginning to fall as I stumbled wearily over the cobbles of the approach to the inn. Archibald was waiting to and fro before the entrance as I made my dramatic appearance.

"Where in the world have you been?" he exclaimed.

"Over most of it, seeking a man named Plumpton," I murmured, "and now that I've found him, let me sit down quickly and think it over."

"The Major and I looked for you everywhere," continued Archibald.

"Not everywhere. I was somewhere, if I remember correctly," I said, sinking into a chair.

"The Major told me of an excellent camping place about seven miles farther on, and—"

"Right, Captain," I said, struggling to my feet again, "heave up the anchor and let's go."

"Nonsense," said Archibald, "it's too late now. I've ordered dinner for two and a room for the night."

"Archibald," I said, grasping his hand warmly, "you are a hard-baked brick, but—this is not camping out, you know!"

"It is not," agreed Archibald, "and I do hope you will take the lesson to heart." B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Relief From Farm Relief"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 17 is an article under the heading "Relief From Farm Relief," which is contributed by "O. P. K."

This writer seems to take the position that there is no agricultural problem needing attention on the part of America's congressional statesmen. Yet such men as President Coolidge, Vice-President Dawes, Herbert Hoover, Senator Curtis, Ex-Governor Low, Ex-Governor Deneen and a host of other statesmen of high order all agree that there is indeed an agricultural problem that must be solved, although they differ as to the best course to pursue in bringing about the needed relief.

Either these and other great statesmen, including a large majority of both houses of Congress, are wrong in deeming that there is need for "farm relief" or else "O. P. K." is wrong in his position that there is no such need.

"O. P. K." says, "The good farmer seeks no relief from the Government." We submit that many thousands of "good farmers" are asking, not for special favors, but only that they may be placed on a par with other industries, which have been for a long time, and are still, receiving benefit from special favors granted them through congressional legislation.

"O. P. K." says, "As for protection, the farmer is already highly favored, as there is a duty of twelve cents a pound on butter." Does he feel that this duty on butter is sufficient to offset the greater duties he is compelled to pay in the added cost of all that he has to buy, such as clothing for himself and family, and for all the home furnishings, the necessary farm machinery and replacement of same, when worn out, etc.?

If butter were the only thing the farmer raises, of course the twelve cents duty would be some help. But he raises corn, wheat and other grains, which are his principal crops and his main dependence?

Even a tariff on these grains would not solve the present farm problem.

If the people of the United States could eat all of the corn and wheat raised, then a tariff on these grains would be an advantage. But the country exports its surplus, and this surplus must be sold abroad in competition with the world. And the price of this surplus determines the price of the entire product.

To illustrate: Chicago prices are governed by prices in New York and other Atlantic coast points, and prices at these points are governed by prices in Liverpool and other foreign ports, and Liverpool prices are governed by the world's supply. Thus, in short, the prices received by the United States farmer are governed by Liverpool, after all. Hence protection does not reach the producers of these grains.

So long as there is a surplus to be sold in foreign markets, the price in the United States will be governed by Liverpool prices, tariff or no tariff, unless and until relief is obtained through legislative action bearing on the handling of the surplus. And this handling of surplus in some way that will not work disaster, but that will relieve and protect the American producer against being subject to world competition (as is the case at present), seems to be the present farm problem.

"O. P. K." says, "The law of supply and demand cannot be suspended, and the stiffest will inevitably survive, whether it be a farmer, a poem or an idea."

This is an unfortunate statement. Surely he does not mean to have this "law" applied to the manufacturers of the United States. He specifies only "a farmer, a poem, or an idea." But why should the farmer be thus singled out?

The writer of this letter has spent twenty years in actual farming, being still in close touch with agricultural and agriculturists, and he cannot accept the suggestion that those agriculturists who are declaring the need of relief are not "good farmers." F. P. C.

Peoria, Ill.